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VOL. IV

NEW YORK, JULY 31, 1918

No. 47

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The Scarcity of Platinum

The officials in Washington, who blundered in allowing speculators and profiteers to make fortunes in platinum, and failed to curb the manufacturing jewelers who were catering to wealthy customers by setting gems in platinum when it was needed for war work, have hastened to set themselves right with Congress by appearing before the Ways and Means Committee and testifying that there is platinum enough for present needs. But where will they find a further supply when the present stock is gone? It would be just as plausible for the acid makers, the manufacturers of chemicals and munitions to say that the supply of those products was sufficient for the present.

Russia, the principal source of platinum, will not be able to send us any this year. The dredges are idle, Colombia may produce a small amount but it is certain that the world supply is short, and no one knows how long the war will continue. Why should Government officials be so well satisfied with a supply of a war essential sufficient to last only during the balance of the year?

German Economic and Industrial Plans

Other nations may speak of the days of peaceful reconstruction which are to follow the tumult of war, but in Germany they use no such term. Already perceiving that the next stage will be one of economic war, Germany is even now preparing for such a struggle.

Her ultimate aim is to have Teutonic commercial technique so developed that it will eventually become a pivot, causing the rest of the world to swing into a new economic era and giving the supreme place of arbiter in the new realm to Germany, not England.

Before achieving these ambitions, however, Germany realizes that grave difficulties must be surmounted. The war has annihilated her overseas commerce and almost three fourths of her shipping. The German war debt has passed the twenty-five billion dollar mark, and is still mounting. After the war, Germany must export manufactured goods in large quantities, in spite of the shortage of raw materials and machinery, and in spite of almost universal hostility. As a member of the Reichstag has said: "When peace comes Germany will be in the position of a business gone into bankruptcy," and she will have to retrieve her deficit as quickly as possible.

In planning to reestablish their economic posi-

tion, the Germans are adopting a different policy from other nations. In fact they have held a different industrial policy for years, and they now mean only to strengthen and intensify it. Instead of maintaining a nice sense of balance between supply and demand, their attention is diverted from the free play of forces and is concentrated upon the mechanism whereby a single powerful force can increase its own power. They have always believed in overproduction and now they intend to develop it even more, since from their viewpoint, the greater the quantities produced, the cheaper the process of production; the cheaper the production, the lower the price; and the lower the price, the greater the market. By adapting the same militaristic methods to industry, they hope to increase "efficiency" and bring about the desired result. The iron fist is to be used in Commerce, and through the aid of greater business consolidation and wider government control a smooth-running machine will be developed.

"Germany, a single economic unit" is their new watchword. It is commonly recognized that that country which is most compactly organized is most likely to win, other things being equal,—and as Germany knows that other things are very far from being equal at present, she realizes the necessity for making a supreme effort in this direction. Individualism, always valued but slightly in Germany, is to give way largely to syndication. Super-organization and super-syndication, growing out of the cartel system and introduced on a large scale as a war measure, have come to stay, and are to become increasingly popular. Over all trade and all manufacture the State plans to exercise a strict control. This control, both over purchase and production, has for its object the regulation of the parts of the German economic machine for the good of the whole, leading to an increase in the revenue of the State.

Germany's isolation period will make it hard for this German economic machine to establish contact with the rest of the world. While admittedly a loss, this is not expected to be a final loss, since the time of isolation can be utilized to perfect the machine, to unify and strengthen it and make it more adaptable.

Schemes for gaining an export trade are being conceived daily. One of these methods is to establish industrial concerns with non-German names outside of the German domain so that exporting may be done through them. Press despatches show that this is already being attempted on a large scale in Switzerland. Preparations for increasing her tonnage show also that Germany expects to have the necessary ships for trade; while her control over the Ukraine testifies to the value which she places on having important sources of raw material under her influence. The stress laid in Germany on technical training in chemistry, engineering, shipbuilding and the commercial languages shows that science and education are both to assist in building up this new economic life, and that concentration in all lines of endeavor is needed to perfect the new economic machine. Will Germany succeed in carrying out her dream?

Regulating Employment of Labor

The Government's drastic action in regard to labor in the effort to supply the demand for workers in the industries engaged in war work deserves careful study by all employers of unskilled labor. It is of interest to note, however, that the requirement that unskilled labor must be recruited through the sole agency of the U. S. Employment Service does not apply in the following cases:

Labor for non-war work.

Labor for establishments whose maximum force does not exceed 100.

Farm labor.

Labor for railroads.

Labor which is not directly or indirectly solicited.

The Department of Labor aims to prevent the constant shifting of labor and the almost universal practice of labor stealing and poaching. The announcement says that while non-essential industries will be drawn upon to supply the necessary labor for war work, the withdrawal will be conducted on an equitable basis in order to protect the individual employer as much as possible.

The New Revenue Bill

The Ways and Means Committee has been struggling with the excess profits tax feature of the new revenue bill, and has found it a hard proposition, but probably no harder than the corporations found the present law on this point. Lawyers and expert accountants have grown lean, while their pocket-books grew fat, over the problems of their clients. Chairman Kitchin says the plan decided upon will "get" profiteers receiving more than 25 per cent on their investment. Those making less than 25 per cent will, he thinks, find the law equitable.

It is proposed that there shall be an exemption of \$2,000 to all corporations, and an added exemption of 10 per cent of the invested capital. The plan levies a tax of 30 per cent on all net income in excess of the exemption of 10 per cent of the invested capital and not in excess of 20 per cent. The next grade of taxation is 50 per cent on net income in excess of 25 per cent of the invested capital. It is estimated that this scale of taxation will yield about \$1,600,000,000, but the committee finds itself unable to meet the wishes of the Treasury Department in the matter of raising the required \$8,000,000,000 of revenue by present taxation plans.

The statement of earnings of the General Chemical Company for the period of six months ended June 30, 1918, shows total profits of \$5,520,468, as compared with \$5,558,938 for the same period one year ago. The balance available for dividends amounted to \$5,262,468, a decrease of \$146,470, and the balance for common dividends after payment of the usual preferred dividends was equivalent to \$29.09 a share for the six-month period, as compared with \$31.47 a share for the same period a year ago.

The sum of \$2,000,000 was written off for depreciation, as compared with half that amount a year ago.

Synthetic Milk from Coconut Oil

Substitute Discovered by Research Chemist Is New Branch of Edible Oil Industry

SYNTHETIC milk is the latest product of the laboratory. A research chemist has discovered how to make it with coconut oil.

In India, Cochín China, the South Sea Islands and elsewhere the oil has been used as food since the dawn of history, for the fats contained in it are singularly like the milk fats of mammals in most respects. It is already in wide use in this country as "nut margarine" which is coconut oil into which some butter has been melted and the whole churned with skim milk, and worked as ordinary butter.

The new art consists in mixing skim milk in water and incorporating coconut oil with it until it becomes an emulsion just like milk or cream. It is not so simple as it looks, because one can shake up skim milk and coconut oil with water until the cows come home, says Arthur D. Little of Boston, but as soon as the mixture is allowed to stand the oil and water separate.

Discovered a Stabilizer

The striking feature of the invention is the discovery of a stabilizer, a protective colloid, a perfectly harmless body found in raw sugar, which will make those minute particles of fat shy away from each other just as they do in milk, instead of merging together into one mass, as particles of fat will do under ordinary circumstances.

The process lent itself to technical development, and all sorts of apparatus were tested out until finally it was ready for commercial-scale manufacture. The process is patented and the rights are owned in Chicago. A factory is now in operation. The manufacturers can get whatever type is wanted; thin milk, rich milk, half cream, full cream, or even thick, clotted Devonshire cream. It tastes like milk and cream, contains substantially the same bodies, is slightly more digestible than the original cow product, while its keeping qualities are fully as good if not better. It is already in successful use at table, in making cream caramels and ice cream and in cooking.

It may be produced wherever there are shipping facilities, good water and fuel. No cow is needed for 10,000 miles. In the tropics, where milch cows are difficult to maintain, in camps, in industrial centres built on arid land or on shipboard, such an emulsion plant may be set up. It is particularly adapted to large cities.

The coconut palm tree begins to bear fruit at from 8 to 14 years, and continues to do so until it is 60. Cultivation and fertilization increase its productiveness. It thrives over 25 degrees both sides of the equator. It is generally a hardy tree, and well placed plantations are profitable. When the nuts are ripe, they fall to the ground. It is an open question whether it is better to pick them or to let them fall, but it is fair to say that more are gathered up from the ground than down from the air. "If Allah causes the nut to fall why should I climb for it?" observes the tropic philosopher.

After the oil is pressed from copra the pulp is used for cattle feed. From the juice of the spathe, sugar, toddy, vinegar and alcohol are made; while from the husks is produced coir or coconut fibre.

Importations of Copra and Oil

The recent announcement from Washington of the cancellation of the order of June 28th, by which the im-

portation of copra into the United States was suspended, calls attention to a remarkable increase in the use of the coconut and its products in the United States in recent years.

"Copra" as is well known is the trade name for the dried meat of the coconut. A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that the quantity of copra brought into the United States in the fiscal year 1918 just ended was approximately ten times as much as in the year before the war. From a modest 56,000,000 lbs. in the fiscal year 1914, the figures grew to 90,000,000 lbs. in 1915; 110,000,000 in 1916; 247,000,000 in 1917 and about 550,000,000 lbs. in 1918. The tropical sections of the whole world are being ransacked for the coconut, and the imports into the United States are drawn from more than 30 countries and islands representing every grand division of the globe. Oceania is by far the largest contributor and our own Philippine Islands supplied nearly one-half of the approximately 550,000,000 lbs. entering the United States in the fiscal year 1918. The recent orders of the Government upon this subject again permit the importation of all copra except that classed as "shredded, dessicated or prepared," which has formed in the past but an extremely small proportion of the copra imported into the United States. The quantity imported in 1918 of this class which is still excluded was but about 20,000,000 lbs. out of a grand total of 550,000,000 lbs. imported.

Even this tremendous increase in the importation of copra tells only a part of the story of the increased demand for the product of the coconut. The quantity of coconut oil imported has also rapidly increased, from 74,000,000 lbs. in 1914 to about 250,000,000 lbs. in 1918, and of this the Philippine Islands also contributed more than one-half.

The United States apparently consumed in the fiscal year 1918 the product of over 2,000,000,000 coconuts. Accepted authorities indicate that one lb. of copra represents the meat of three averaged-sized coconuts; and as the importation of copra for the year is about 550,000,000 lbs. and of oil about 250,000,000, the total number of nuts represented by these two importations would be approximately 2,400,000,000 coconuts. While the number of nuts imported in the natural state from foreign countries and our own islands during the year amounted to about 100,000,000, bring the total of the nuts represented by these three classes of imports up to approximately 2½ billions against about 500,000,000 in 1914. The value of the coconuts, copra and coconut oil imported in 1918 is about \$60,000,000 against approximately \$12,000,000 in 1914.

Substitute for Fats

This great increase in the use of the coconut in the United States is apparently due, in some degree at least, to the decrease in the supply of meats, fats, and dairy products available for the use of our own people. The number of food animals in the country in 1918 is about the same in proportion to population as in 1914, but, as we are compelled under the exigencies of the war to greatly increase our exports of meats and dairy products, the supply remaining for our own people has necessarily decreased. The quantity of meat exported in the fiscal year 1918 is approximately 2,000,000,000 lbs. including that sent on Government

vessels, against about 450,000,000 lbs. in the year preceding the war; and the quantity of dairy products including butter, cheese and condensed milk has increased from 22,000,000 lbs. in 1914 to 590,000,000 lbs. in 1918. The total exports of meats, fats and dairy products increased from a little over 1,000,000,000 lbs. in 1914 to about 3,000,000,000 in 1918. As a result of these conditions people of the United States are greatly increasing their use of vegetable oils, especially that from the coconut. A part of the oil thus retained is utilized in the manufacture of margarine and substituted for butter, and other parts for cooking fats, while large quantities are also used in the production of glycerin required for war purposes and the residue utilized in the manufacture of soap and candles.

Most of the copra and coconut oil imported comes from the Philippine Islands, Australia, Dutch East Indies, and other islands of the Pacific, while most of the coconuts imported come from Panama, Honduras, and the West Indian islands; the average price of the coconuts imported being about 3 cents each in the country of production.

Story of Aniline Oil

J. A. Coady, purchasing agent for Joseph Bancroft, Son & Co., of Wilmington, Del., one of the oldest and best known dyers and bleachers in America, speaking of the progress of the American dye industry in an interview published in "Women's Wear," says:

"If the American dye industry shows as great an improvement next year as this year, there will be little for the most captious persons to criticize. One of the most difficult chemical processes in a dye house is cross dyeing—that is, getting colors that will be absorbed by one fiber in a fabric and will leave no trace or shade in the other fiber. We have been recently dyeing with great success some silk-striped cotton voile in pink, red, violet, blue, navy, green, and yellow. These shades leave absolutely no trace in the cotton and are up to pre-war standards in every particular. They form one of the many achievements of the National Aniline and Chemical Co. This company has done a great deal for the dyers of America in this critical time, and it is rapidly progressing along many other lines.

"Before the war," Mr. Coady continued, "the Benzol Products Co., of New York, engaged in the manufacture of aniline oil. This is the basis of all explosives and dyes. The German companies, anxious (as we now know) to remove by every possible means foreign competition, flooded the market with their product and broke the price of this indispensable base, in order to discourage the American manufacturers. The Benzol Products Co. put the question quite frankly to Joseph Bancroft, Sons & Co., and told just what was going on, and said if they could be assured a steady market for their production, they were convinced that they could in a reasonable time meet any fair competition from abroad.

"We took them at their word and for a considerable length of time paid them prices that were in excess of the German dumping prices. We did this because we felt it to be of great importance to be near our supply of raw material and to have certain deliveries that were not subject to any European freight conditions, and we feel that it is only justice to ourselves to say that we also did it with the thought that it was a duty of every American industry to encourage, as far as possible, every other American industry."

HEYDEN CHEMICAL WORKS SEIZED

Alien Property Custodian Discovers Attempt to Conceal German Ownership—Company Did Business of \$4,000,000 Last Year—New Directors

The Heyden Chemical Works with plant at Garfield, N. J., and offices at 135 William street, New York, one of the largest German chemical companies in the world, was taken over this week by the Alien Property Custodian. Francis P. Garvan, New York, director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Alien Property Custodian's office says the Heyden Company did a business of \$4,000,000 last year, and that the owner is Chemische Fabrik von Heyden of Germany.

A. Mitchell Palmer has appointed the following directors and officers of the company: President—Leroy Baldwin, President Empire Trust Company, 120 Broadway; Vice-President—James A. Branegan, chemist, 1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; Secretary—F. N. E. Close, Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street; Counsel—J. Harry Covington, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Royal H. Weller, ex-Assistant District Attorney, of 31 Nassau Street, New York.

During the investigation of the company's affairs it was discovered that Dr. George Simon, the American representative of the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, with the aid of T. Ellett Hodgskin, a New York attorney, sought to "Americanize" the Heyden works by an alleged purchase for \$149,000 of the 745 shares of stock owned by the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, the ownership of which in 1916 netted the German company \$1,026,626 royalties and profits. The money to finance this alleged sale of stock from the German company was supplied by Richard Kny, father-in-law of Simon.

How Stock Was Transferred

Mr. Garvan described the negotiations as follows:

"On April 29, 1916, Hodgskin made his alleged purchase of the 745 shares of the German-owned stock in the Heyden Chemical Company for \$149,000, which was at par value. Through Simon he borrowed the \$149,000 to pay for it from Richard Kny of Brooklyn, who is Simon's father-in-law. As collateral for the loan Hodgskin gave Kny a certificate for 745 shares. To protect the German ownership of the Heyden company, however, Simon got Hodgskin to write a letter to him wherein Hodgskin agreed to sell back the stock to the German interests at any time within eighteen months for the sum of \$149,000 with interest.

"One phase, however, had apparently been overlooked by Hodgskin and was not discovered by him until the latter part of the year 1917. The contract between the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden and the Heyden Chemical Works, wherein the valuable processes, patents, and formulas were turned over to the American Company, provided that the duration of the contract be unlimited unless either party gave six months' notice of his desire to terminate it.

Hodgskin's Mistake

"Hodgskin on Dec. 18, 1917, called a meeting of the Directors of the Heyden Chemical Works and caused a resolution to be adopted whereby the contract of June 7, 1906, between the two companies be canceled as of Dec. 31, 1916. By this time Hodgskin had not only obtained control of the company but had caused himself to be elected President by the Board of Directors and fixed his salary at \$16,000 per annum. This was the status of the company when the Bureau of Investigation of the Alien Property Custodian began its investigation."

It was pointed out by Mr. Garvan that this action was illegal, and on July 12, 1918, the Board of Directors adopted a resolution rescinding the resolution of Dec. 18, 1917, and reinstating the original contract of June 7, 1906. On July 12, 1918, Hodgskin turned over to Richard Kny all the stock standing in his name in consideration of the canceling of the loan certificate for 745 shares of stock, which was issued by Richard Kny.

Richard Kny claims that he in good faith in 1916, loaned \$149,000 to Hodgskin so that Hodgskin might purchase the company, and Simon and Kny both told Mr. Garvan that this money was transmitted to Germany. Richard Kny has surrendered to the Alien Property Custodian the certificate of 745 shares of stock issued to him, and has formally turned over the company to the Alien Property Custodian.

Organization of the Company

Dr. George Simon, who lives in Brooklyn, and is a German subject, came to this country in 1900 as the agent of the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, and organized the Chemical Works, with a capitalization of \$10,000. Later the capital stock was increased to \$150,000. The stock was divided into 750 shares, of which the German company received 745 shares for the patents, processes, formulas, &c., which they made over to the Heyden company. In the contract entered into between the German and the American company it was agreed that 8 per cent. be guaranteed on the stock, thereby canceling large royalties and profits of the German concern. This contract recognized the property rights of the German concern.

The Heyden Chemical Works has the exclusive use in this country of many valuable patents, processes, and formulas for the making of salol, sodium salicylate, saccharine, formaldehyde, benzoate of soda, and other by-products of carbolic acid. With the seizure of the works, the Alien Property Custodian's office will proceed to the "Americanization" of all these patents, processes, and formulas.

HEAVY LOSS AT SODA PRODUCTS PLANT

It is reported that the entire plant of the Natural Soda Products Company at Keeler, Nev., with the exception of the high concentrate and kiln divisions, was burned by the recent fire. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. It was reported that insurance fully covered this amount. The works are located on the east shore of Owens Lake. Not long ago its capacity was doubled and large war orders for the government were being filled. Representatives of the owners, W. W. Watterson and M. Q. Watterson, of Bishop, California, announced that reconstruction would begin at once.

HERMAN & HERMAN IN BANKRUPTCY

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court against Herman & Herman, chemical dealers at 6 Church Street, New York City. It is understood that the present company has a claim for about \$100,000 against the Russian Government secured by funds deposited in banks. It is also learned that there will be a reorganization after adjustments of affairs, under the firm name of Hector J. Boon & Company.

SITE FOR CINCINNATI NITRATE PLANT

The Broadwell site on the Little Miami river, about ten miles from Cincinnati has been chosen by the Government for an air nitrate plant. The construction will require 8,000 to 9,000 men. When in operation about 2,000 men will be employed.

NO MORE CAUSTIC SODA FOR GERMANY

Government Stops Exportation to Scandinavia— Needed in United States for Making Munitions— Efforts to Ship to Mexico—Large Purchases for Export

The United States War Industries Board and the United States War Trade Board jointly announce the following rules and regulations with respect to the sale for export and the exportation of caustic soda.

On and after August 1, 1918, manufacturers of caustic soda in the United States will not enter into any contract for the sale of caustic soda with any person in the United States for the purpose of exporting the same, unless and until advised by the prospective purchaser that a United States export license covering such caustic soda has been duly obtained and the number thereof is furnished.

Manufacturers will not sell on and after the above named date, caustic soda for domestic consumption unless the purchaser agrees not to export same nor sell same for export, and if it is resold in the domestic market, to exact or cause to be exacted a similar agreement from each and every subsequent purchaser.

On and after August 1, 1918, the United States War Trade Board will not license for exportation caustic soda to any destination until the applicant has filed a statement showing either:

1. That on August 1, 1918, the applicant did not own or have any interest in any contracts for the sale of caustic soda to be exported from the United States; or

2. A list of all contracts with purchasers abroad existing on August 1, 1918, for the exportation of caustic soda which had not been exported on that date, showing (a) the names of the purchasers abroad, or consignees; (b) the dates of the contracts; (c) the quantities; (d) the price paid or contracted to be paid therefor, and (e) if the applicant on August 1, 1918, owned or had any interest in the title to the caustic soda to be exported, the place or places of storage on or about that date, or if in transit on August 1, 1918, from an inland point within the United States the date of shipment from such point and port of exit in the United States to which such shipment was destined.

On and after August 1, 1918, applicants for licenses to export caustic soda will also be required to state on their applications whether or not they have acquired any title or interest in the caustic soda, which it is proposed to be exported, and if the caustic soda is in existence, the place of storage in the United States, and to agree that in the event an export license is granted, not to ship, or permit to be shipped under such license any other caustic soda than that specified in the application.

The foregoing requirements are supplemental to the regulations contained in circular letters issued by the United States War Trade Board under date of March 30 and May 21, 1918. For the convenience of exporters the regulations with respect to caustic soda have been consolidated and revised into one ruling (W. T. B. R. 175, issued July 26, 1918). Copies thereof may be obtained upon application to any branch office of the War Trade Board on and after July 27, 1918.

The announcement surprised manufacturers and exporters, but had been expected by the trade in New York. The Government discovered that immense quantities of caustic soda had been bought for export to Scandinavia, and one guess was sufficient to tell where it would go from there, as the manufacturers of munitions must have large supplies and it is needed even

more in Germany than in the United States. So the exportation was prohibited.

South America has also been a good customer. They use it in the manufacture of soaps, candles, oils and other classes of goods. In fact, caustic soda enters into the manufacture of a great many articles in general use in all countries. However, if South America wants caustic soda with which to manufacture soap, she will get it, but not as caustic soda. It will be in the form of soap, which will serve the same purpose, and prevent the possibility of the chemical getting into wrong hands. The exports during the current year have been exceptionally light on account of the increased consumption here at home by the Government. There are a number of manufacturers, but Pittsburgh, Pa., is considered the centre of the industry. These plants, however, will not have to curtail their output through the Government order.

It was learned from an exporter that the Government would in extreme cases permit the exchange of caustic soda with South American importers for glycerin, but it would require more detail in putting through such a transaction than the exporter would be remunerated for. The exporter showed an order for 44,000 pounds of caustic soda from a Mexican house. The Federal Government, however, refused a license for exportation. The inference was that under present conditions it would be as unsafe to export caustic soda into Mexico as it would to export it to any of the Scandinavian countries where pro-German sympathy exists.

CHEMICAL TRADE TO SUPPLY AMBULANCE

The National League for Woman's Service has received notice from Surgeon General Gorgas and Col. J. M. Kennedy, head of the Port of Embarkation, advising them to be ready to receive and transport the wounded now on their way to an Atlantic port.

Fifty ambulances are needed immediately and the various industries have been requested by the League to contribute to the fund. In the chemical trade, Murphy & Brewster, 40 Cedar street, have undertaken the work of soliciting contributions for an ambulance to be presented to the League, and which will bear an appropriate inscription designating the source of the gift.

It is estimated that each ambulance, with equipment for one year, will cost \$2,500, and it is hoped to raise this amount during the coming week. Many firms have already sent checks, but the bulk of the amount is yet to be raised. It is requested that checks be made payable to the National League for Woman's Service. Murphy & Brewster announce that the call is official and the necessity for quick action is urgent. They made a thorough investigation of the situation and have given the facts to the trade in a circular of appeal sent out on July 31.

Tanners of kid, calf, side leather and all shoe leathers have been requested by the war industries board to submit to them the two shades of tan which they wish to continue to make after the new style regulations become effective October 1. In explaining the color situation the board says:

"It is quite true that different tanners will produce somewhat different colors of tan, even though each one is making only two colors; but this section shall endeavor to have all tanners adopt two colors that may in a measure standardize the color proposition, and the different colors of the different tanners may be so near alike that they may be interchangeable, and while manufacturers may have two colors of tan from a certain tanner in his samples, he may during the season use stock from a different tanner and find the colors so near alike as not to be objectionable. The important thing is that each tanner will produce only two shades of tan."

PROBING ROESSLER & HASLACHER DEAL

Government Attorney Examines Franz Roessler—Dividend on Stock at Issue Paid to Parent Company in Germany—Paul Mausolf's Testimony

The hearing conducted by Attorney General Merton E. Lewis at the request of the Alien Property Custodian to determine ownership of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, the Perth Amboy Chemical Plant, and the Niagara Electro-Chemical Company, proceeded last week with the examination of Franz Roessler, vice-president of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company and son of the founder of the parent company in Germany.

The witness admitted that a dividend of about 30 per cent had accrued on 3,800 shares of Roessler & Hasslacher stock soon after he bought it from the Deutsche Scheide-Anstalt in February, 1917.

"Did you think it fair for you to take that dividend, having so lately bought up the 3,800 shares of stock?" asked Joseph H. Choate.

"No, the dividend went to the Deutsche-Anstalt. Our main point was carried when we succeeded in buying up a control of the American concerns so as to keep them American-owned plants. We, didn't care much about those first dividends."

"If the war were to end tomorrow, Mr. Roessler," asked Mr. Choate, "and the Deutsche Scheide-Anstalt should come to you and say, 'You bought a majority interest in these American companies because a war was on. We now ask you to sell the stock back to us for what we paid,' what would be your answer?" "I would say, 'You can't have them,'" replied Mr. Roessler.

In reply to another question as to whether he had made a will since acquiring the stock. Mr. Roessler said that a will made previously would leave the property absolutely to his wife.

Paul Mausolf, Treasurer of the Perth Amboy Chemical Company, one of the subsidiary concerns of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, said he was born in Germany and came to this country in 1888. Although he returned to Germany and lived there several years, he said, he had recorded his American citizenship with the Consulate at Frankfort-on-Main and still retained it. He said he was at the luncheon when Oscar R. Seitz, the confidential agent, made his report on buying a controlling interest in the American plants. He said also he had made out the report to the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property about the status of the Perth Amboy company.

Mr. Choate announced that the Government's investigation would rest with the conclusion of this testimony, except the taking of depositions from Jacob Hasslacher, a member of the firm of Roessler & Hasslacher, who is ill at his country home in the Catskills.

William A. Hamann, treasurer of the company, testified at the hearing on Tuesday. At the present time, Mr. Hamann said, no enemy aliens were connected in any way with the management of the company. Two directors who had represented the Scheide-Anstalt had been ousted shortly before the beginning of the war. Even in the years preceding the war, Mr. Hamann said, the German firm had never dictated the policy of the company, and had exercised its authority occasionally by proxies.

World-Wide Demand for American Dyes

Markets Found in Countries Right Under Germany's Nose

INDIA is a promising field for American dye manufacturers after the war. Consul S. K. Lupton, Bombay, says imports of dyes into the Bombay Presidency from Italy and Switzerland have declined to a very large extent since the war, and the supply from Germany and Belgium has practically ceased. These countries were formerly the principal sources of supply for aniline dyes, while Germany and the United Kingdom furnished most of the alizarine dyes imported into Bombay. The United Kingdom has continued to supply alizarine dyes, practically controlling the trade in 1917, and has steadily increased its shipments of aniline dyes. Imports from the United States began in 1916 with 2,086 pounds of aniline dyes, valued at 7,927 rupees (\$2,572), and in 1917 amounted to 370,869 pounds, valued at 3,865,068 rupees (\$1,253,956).

Prices have risen steadily, as may be seen by comparing the total imports of aniline and alizarine dyes in 1917, which amounted to only 886,912 pounds, valued at 5,667,693 rupees (\$1,838,792), with those for 1914, which were 11,885,515 pounds, valued at 7,628,764 rupees (\$2,475,022).

Unless Great Britain imposes unusual restrictions on imports there is promise of good business with firms in Liverpool. In a report to the Department of Commerce Consul H. L. Washington writes:

Demand for U. S. Dyes

"Two firms in Liverpool interested in the subject state that large quantities of dyes are imported from the United States. One of these firms says that it is ready at all times to purchase from any reliable firm in the United States who can offer the best value. This firm manufactured vegetable dyes in this country for many years, but on account of the impossibility of producing logwood and fustic extract here in competition with manufacturers in the West Indies and in the United States, they and the other dyewood-extract manufacturers in the United Kingdom have ceased to produce these dyestuffs."

The names of the Liverpool firms mentioned in this report can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district and cooperative offices by referring to file No. 99552.

Consul Gassett of Leeds, England, says the distillation of both gas and coke oven tar is an important industry of Leeds. Benzol, carbolic acid, creosote oil, anthracene, and pitch, in which a large trade has been done with the Continent, are produced.

During the last quarter of a century considerable changes have taken place in the application of dyeing materials in the production of textile fabrics and leather. The use of natural dyestuffs in the form of extracts has developed largely, replacing in a great measure the dye material in its natural form. It is the custom to buy and sell extracts on guaranteed analysis of tanning contents and also to declare the shade of color by colorimeter test.

The principal dyewood and tanning extracts manufactured in the Leeds district are myrabolam, sumac, valonia, logwood, fustic, barwood, hematite crystals and paste, orchil extract, and indigo extract. Chrome tanning liquor, together with the necessary dyes, dressings, and finishes, is also manufactured for the production of leather suitable for boot manufacture. Lists of the artificial-dye manufacturers, drysalts or

middlemen, and dealers in the Leeds district may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district and cooperative offices by referring to file No. 100573.

Market in Spain

The exports of dyestuffs to Spain from the United States have been small, but according to Consul General C. B. Hurst, Barcelona, Spain is at present a favorable market for American dyes. The importations of dyes from England and France are not made with the same facility and frequency as heretofore. Aniline dyes that were formerly imported from Germany are not found here now, although aniline dyes of Swiss origin are advertised and orders solicited. As is known, the majority of dyes derived from coal tar came from Germany, and Spanish statistics for 1917 give the second place to Switzerland. The United States occupies the third place among countries that exported to Spain in 1916, with dyes valued at \$24,077. Three-fourths of the indigo imported likewise came from Germany. The vegetable dyes, as specified in the Spanish statistics for 1916, were imported into Spain in the following quantities: From Argentina, \$368,790; France, \$87,210; Great Britain, \$72,390; United States, \$119,320; and all other countries, \$47,690; making a total of \$695,400.

There seems to be an especial opportunity for American dye manufacturers to send their products to the Spanish market, not only to replace imports formerly supplied by Germany, but also to help out the insufficient production of dyes made in Spain. The Spanish manufacture of dyes is hampered by the lack of certain raw materials. On account of the lessened imports of petroleum, dye factories have not been able to get sufficient supplies of benzol, and there is also decided lack of coal tar. The Spanish press has devoted considerable space to discussion of the lessened production of lamp-black used for printing inks.

In the consular district of Barcelona is centered the cotton spinning and weaving industry of Spain, and the dyeing establishments in connection therewith occupy an important place. There are in the country about 80 dye works, and there is, furthermore, an important business done in dyes for leather and paper. Public attention has been called to the scarcity of dye factories in Spain, and very recently in a lecture given at the Academy of Sciences of Barcelona on the subject of coal-tar dyes the lecturer dwelt upon the importance of extending the manufacture of aniline dyes in Spain in union with German firms' and with the privilege of using their patents. There is no doubt that the Spanish market is capable of absorbing a large quantity of American dyes and colors if transportation facilities are available and prices could be made acceptable. The quotations for dyes in Spain have been in the past largely governed by those of foreign markets, especially of Paris.

A list of firms in Barcelona who use wholesale quantities of dyes and colors may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district and cooperative offices by referring to file No. 102567.

Opportunities in Portugal

American-made dyes are in demand in Portugal, says Consul-General W. L. Lowrie, Lisbon, who writes:

It should be understood by American manufacturers that the present opportunity for entering and holding this market is an exceptionally favorable one. Cotton, woolen, silk, and leather factories are eager to secure proper dyes. Just now their business is prospering to an unusual degree, and they are willing to meet the requirements of the manufacturer in order to secure an adequate supply of dyes.

The Portuguese importer faces almost prohibitive freights, unexpected delays in shipments, extremely high insurance, higher exchange rates, etc. Dyes cost in Lisbon 15 to 20 times what they did under normal conditions. The business is in the hands of commission importers who meet the requirements of the American sellers and then supply the factories on 30 days' or more credit.

Oporto, the metropolis of northern Portugal, is the chief market for aniline dyes in this country. The American consular agent for that port reports that the demand is principally for sulphurous dyes, with direct dyes and basic dyes next in importance. He further states: "At present, owing to the great scarcity of aniline dyes, natural coloring woods like campeachy and quercitron are being used extensively. Aniline dyes are still obtainable from Spain, Switzerland, England, and the United States. Formerly the business here was in the hands of Germans, but Portuguese firms have taken over the importation. One concern has imported American dyes to a certain extent, but complaint is made of the irregularity in quality. Samples are of no value under irrevocable banking credits, and results may be verified only by actual use of the dyes. An expert has suggested Government control of manufacture of dyes, with accompanying certificate of density or concentration."

Right Under Germany's Nose.

In spite of the advantage which Germany would have in Switzerland, after the war, on account of proximity to the market, Vice-Consul Frank Bohr says if American dyestuff manufacturers are able to supply Swiss dyers with first-class dyes, the quality of which is in no way inferior to that of competing dyes, and if they can place these on the market at prices that will correspond with the Swiss prices, business conditions seem to indicate that there would be a possibility of creating a permanent demand for and a consumption of American dyestuffs in Switzerland.

New dyes of heretofore unknown qualifications would undoubtedly attract the consumer's attention first, but also dyes already known to the trade and commonly in use will receive consideration if they are able to compete in price. Most of the former sources of supply are shut off and Switzerland is compelled to buy wherever she can, but when the war is over an even greater and more intensive struggle for business among the competitors will again begin, and at that time American manufacturers should be ready and should have made the proper connections with this market.

Work has been started on the new one story factory building of the Lennox Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, at Euclid Village, Ohio. The building will be of brick and steel construction, and will occupy a plot 90 by 400 feet. The property is adjacent to the Nickel Plate and New York Central Lines tracks. The Austin Company is building this structure, which is expected to be completed in less than two months.

In a steamer arriving at Boston recently from Alexandria, Egypt, were 3447 bags of gum arabic for a local importer.

Foreign Tariff Changes

Compiled from Official Decrees

The Government of Paraguay has issued a decree reducing the export duty on quebracho extract from 10 pesos per metric ton to 5 pesos per ton, in effect from March 1, 1918. The reason for the change is stated to be the low price of the extract in foreign countries.

The benefits of the new form of registration of commercial names in Argentina, so far as foreign companies are concerned are restricted by the provision that the register shall include only the names of national houses and establishments and of branches or agencies of foreign concerns, and in applying for registration it is necessary to prove that the domestic business taxes for the current year have been paid. Furthermore such registration will not secure any protection for the mark as used on goods themselves. It is improbable, therefore, that the new form of registration will be of much benefit to manufacturers and exporters in foreign countries, and it is recommended that trade names used as trade-marks be registered as ordinary trade-marks.

A new law governing the registration and protection of trade-marks and commercial names was enacted in Bolivia January 15, 1918, and entered into force three months thereafter. The period of protection, which was formerly unlimited, is now fixed at 10 years. Marks already registered will continue to be protected for 10 years from the date of registration upon the payment of the annual taxes prescribed by the former law. The law resembles those of most other Latin-American countries in recognizing priority of registration as the basis of ownership. Provision is made, however, for opposing the application for or securing the cancellation of the registration of marks consisting of names of persons or business firms, and priority of use will evidently be taken into consideration in some cases, as the law states that "where priority in the use of the mark is involved, only absolute proof will be accepted." Only in the case of marks for chemical and pharmaceutical products is registration compulsory. According to article 7: "The registration of marks for chemical and pharmaceutical products shall be obligatory. In the case of medicinal specifics (patent medicines) the formula of the component substances shall be set forth on the container or on the conjointly affixed label."

The consul of Nicaragua in New York has issued a circular of instructions as to the form in which goods should be described under the new tariff in effect from March 1, 1918. The former requirements as to indicating values, net and gross weights, and quantities are continued. It is of special importance that the articles be described in sufficient detail to determine their tariff classification. While it is preferable that the terms of the tariff be followed, the usual commercial designations will be accepted, if including all of the required data. For certain goods special descriptions are required as follows: Empty bottles, capacity of each; liquid patent or proprietary medicines and flavoring extracts, proportion of alcohol; petroleum products, total number of gallons and quantity in each container.

Frederick W. Field, of Toronto, Ont., trade commissioner, recently visited Niagara Falls, N. Y., to meet manufacturers and importers desirous of establishing connections, now or after the war, with British firms for the purpose of trading with them or buying dyes.

EXPORTS TO MEXICO LIMITED

The War Trade Board has issued the following regulations regarding exports to Mexico, covering materials of interest in the drug and chemical trade in addition to food products:

Coke will be licensed if drawn from certain specified districts.

Ammonia will be supplied to Mexico for ice making, refrigerating, and foodstuffs, but not for beer making. In other words, Mexico will be treated in exactly the same way as all other South and Central American countries.

Articles for the exploitation of mines, especially cyanide, dynamite caps, and fuses. Mexico is now getting cyanide for their gold products. All countries have been rationed with respect to cyanide, since there is not enough to go around. Export licenses are granted for dynamite to Mexico as required for mining purposes. The same applies to caps and fuses.

Common soap. License will be granted for 2,000 tons.

Licenses will be granted for copper in manufactured form to as great an extent as the conservation measures of the United States will permit. The same applies to zinc. The United States is short of ferromanganese and, accordingly, will not be able to grant export licenses for this commodity to any great extent.

The announcement adds: "In taking this friendly position toward Mexico, the United States Government has no doubt that the Mexican Government will continue to allow commodities not imperatively needed in Mexico to be exported to the United States and will not permit the commodities and food received from the United States nor similar commodities and food to be exported to other countries."

PLAN NEW EXCESS PROFITS TAX

In considering the excess profits section of the new revenue bill the Ways and Means Committee decided to allow a specific exemption of \$2,000 to all corporations irrespective of size. To this would be added an exemption of 10 per cent of the invested capital. The present law allows an exemption of \$3,000, with a flexible exemption of from 7 to 9 per cent on invested capital. Mr. Kitchin, in contrasting the two schemes of allowances, said that the committee had come to the conclusion that the present revenue law in this respect was unfair to small corporations and in many cases worked great hardships upon them. The proposed method, he said, he believed would be satisfactory to them and would remove a serious burden.

The first grade of taxation provided in the plan levies a tax of 30 per cent on all net income in excess of the exemption of 10 per cent of the invested capital and not in excess of 20 per cent. In other words, a corporation with a net income of more than 10 per cent of its invested capital but not in excess of 20 per cent would have to pay a tax of 30 per cent on the amount of income in excess of the 10 per cent exemption.

The next grade of taxation is to be a tax of fifty per cent on net income in excess of twenty-five per cent of the invested capital.

This scale of taxation, according to estimates of the Treasury Department, would yield the Government about \$1,690,000,000. The excess profits taxed under the present law brings in about \$1,400,000,000.

As a result of consideration of the question of excess profits taxes, the committee finds itself so far almost hopelessly unable to meet the wishes of the Treasury Department in the matter of raising the required \$8,000,000,000 in revenue by taxation.

PLANS TO CONTROL PLATINUM**Bureau of Mines Expected to Control Supplies with the Co-operation of the War Industries Board—Supply to be Denied to Jewelry Trade**

Strict conservation of our supplies of platinum for the war-necessary chemical, munition, and aeroplane industries is forecast in Washington upon the basis of the understanding reached by the Bureau of Mines and the War Industries Boards. It is understood that a reconciliation of views on the situation has been reached, and that both bodies are fully awake to the seriousness of the situation and agreed to a strict control of the metal for war uses.

Whether or not the views of Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, who as is well known to the chemical trades, has had a most lively appreciation of the gravity of the situation caused by the scarcity of platinum, have prevailed completely has not transpired yet, but it is plain that the easy-going attitude of certain members of the War Industries Board has been radically changed. It is also too soon to know what the attitude will be towards Colombia's implied threat in taking over her own crude stocks of platinum will be. But the appointment of Henne Jennings of the Bureau of Mines to the War Industries Board's platinum committee is the outward and visible sign of closer co-operation between these two bodies, and the denial of all platinum to the jewelry trades is said in Washington by responsible officials to be a practical certainty. It is understood that this will be accomplished through the means of stricter licenses and that any commandeering of platinum stocks is, for the present at least, a remote possibility. More drastic measures in the future are said to be a certainty, unless the available supplies for the war industries are markedly increased.

A Government official pointed out to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS that the chemical industries must be patient and not allow themselves to become panicky, for the situation is materially improved by the good understanding between the two government bodies in charge of platinum supply, although the diplomatic complications connected with importations are delicate enough to require circumspect action.

"We appreciate," he added, "the feeling of an acid manufacturer, or any chemical maker dependent upon acids, when he thinks of the quantities of this essential metal used in the extremely non-essential ways of jewel-settings or cuff-links; but your readers must remember that we must act for the best interest of the nation and our allies. The internal problem is comparatively simple; but what we are most anxious to do is to secure further crude supplies. Colombia in taking over her platinum production is anxious to hold her stocks as a trump card in the game of exchange of commodities. The Colombian mines are, it is no secret, proving to be richer than was anticipated. It is my personal opinion that if we can spare ships and goods to give Colombia back even a part of the trade she had before the necessities of war cut her off, we can secure ample platinum for our own and our allies' war needs."

Representatives of the Linde Air Products Co., recently applied to the Buffalo City Council for a permit for the construction of a plant on Fillmore avenue, that city, for the extraction of oxygen from the air. The permit was granted.

NO PLATINUM FROM RUSSIA THIS YEAR

Dredges Are Idle Says James M. Hill In Government Report—Prices of Platinum in 1917—Necessity for Commandeering the Metal

An article on the production of platinum in 1917 by James M. Hill in the "Jewelers' Circular" is an advance report which is to appear in the Government publication entitled "Mineral Resources of the United States." Russia has been the chief source of the world's supply, but Mr. Hill says that engineers returning from Russia report that the dredges are not working and the platinum now produced is obtained by hand methods, and that under the chaotic conditions prevailing in Russia not much platinum can be expected from that country for some time.

The quoted price of refined platinum in the New York market was \$80 to \$82 a troy ounce in January, 1917, but it increased to \$102 to \$105 in February and remained nearly stationary throughout the year. The average price for the year was \$102.80 a troy ounce.

1913.....	\$44.88	May.....	105.00
1914.....	45.06	June.....	104.75
1915.....	49.63	July.....	103.88
1916.....	83.40	August.....	104.55
1917: January.....	87.75	September.....	104.13
February.....	103.75	October.....	104.00
March.....	103.33	November.....	104.52
April.....	103.77	December.....	104.38
		Average.....	\$102.80

After the War Department had commandeered all crude and refined platinum on March 2, 1918, a maximum price of \$105 an ounce for all imports was set by the War Industries Board.

Refined palladium was quoted at \$70 to \$85 a troy ounce at the beginning of 1917, but prices advanced continuously throughout the year, being \$115 to \$125 for the period from August to November and reaching a maximum of \$130 to \$135 the last of December. Refined iridium was apparently sold only by special bargaining, and no very definite information is available concerning its price. Apparently \$110 was the nominal quotation in January, but sales in the last months of 1917 are said to have been made at \$180 to \$185 an ounce.

The prices reported to the United States Geological Survey by refiners of the platinum group of metals varied considerably in 1917. In the following table fair average prices are given, and these prices have been used by the Survey in all computations.

Average Price Per Troy Ounce of Refined Metals of The Platinum Group, 1914-1917				
Metal.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Platinum	\$45	\$55	\$84	\$103
Iridium	65	83	94	150
Iridosmine	33	35	45	80
Palladium	44	56	67	110

No prices of osmium, rhodium, and ruthenium are available.

In England the platinum market is under control of the Government, for which Johnson, Matthey & Co. are buyers. The buying price was 200 shillings (\$48.67) an ounce and the selling price was 220 shillings (\$53.53). On February 10, 1918, the prices were revised to 18 pounds sterling (\$87) to 20 pounds sterling (\$97) an ounce, a little below the prices ruling in the United States.

EXPLOSION IN MALLINCKRODT WORKS

Fire in the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, destroyed 230,000 quarter-pound cans of ether intended for the army in France, following an explosion last Saturday, caused by a spark from an electric soldering iron. The loss is estimated at \$125,000. Two women employees and a fireman were badly burned.

Books of Trade Interest

A SHORT HAND-BOOK OF OIL ANALYSIS. By Augustus H. Gill, S.B., Ph.D., author of "Gas and Fuel Analysis for Engineers," etc., professor of technical analysis at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. Revised eighth edition. 12 mo., 209 pages, ill., cloth, \$2.50 net. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company.

Previous editions of Prof. Gill's "Oil Analysis" have been widely used by analysts in this restricted field since the first appearance of the book in 1897, a fact which testifies to its trustworthy character and the high regard in which it has been held by chemists. The changes in this edition embrace a description of the new MacMichael viscosimeter, and a means of reducing viscosimetric readings to absolute units or poises. Some minor tests for lubricating oils have been added, while the special tests, methods of analysis and the description of the special lubricating oils and greases have been revised, particularly in the case of drying oils, and the methods of the analysis of edible and hardened fats and oils, thus bringing the book well up to date.

The author first discusses petroleum products, grouping them into burning and lubricating oils, and giving all of the important tests for the oils in each group. He then takes up the standard chemical tests to which the different animal and vegetable oils respond, the specific gravity, Maumene, elaidin, iodine and saponification tests. Interesting is the author's statement that only some six oils can be detected with certainty—castor, cokernut, peanut, cottonseed, rosin, and sesame—and that we can merely be "reasonably sure" of three more—corn, rape, and sperm. Following the chemical tests are tests to determine such points as liability to spontaneous combustion, and drying-up quality, and the outline of a definite method of procedure for the examination of an unknown oil. The most interesting section of the book to the ordinary engineer and chemist is the second half, which contains much useful information on the manufacture, examination, and uses of the more commonly occurring oils.

SULPHURIC ACID HANDBOOK. By Thomas J. Sullivan, with the Mineral Point Zinc Company, a subsidiary of the New Jersey Zinc Company. First edition. 12mo., 12+239 pages, \$2.50. New York, McGraw-Hill Company, Inc.

The importance of sulphuric acid in the industries has been emphasized in recent years, particularly since the beginning of the European war, which has placed it among the chemical products most in demand throughout the civilized countries of the world. As a result of the increased activities in the manufacturing lines in which this acid is employed, chemists have realized the need of having at hand reliable data for use in their work, and it is just such information that this Handbook endeavors to give them. The scope of the book is limited almost entirely to numerical data that generally cannot be carried in the mind, the tables given carrying practically all of the needed figures relating to specific gravities, factors, tests, etc., while there is much additional information the chemical engineer will find useful, such as the uses of sulphuric acid, the analysis of mixed acids, belting rules, data about flanges and flange fittings, wrought iron and steel pipe, temperature corrections, etc. The section on the nomenclature of sulphuric acid should serve to help clear up the confusion in the use of terms employed by some in the trade to designate acids of different grades and strengths.

The War Department announces that neither glycerin nor sugar will be used hereafter in the manufacture of soap for the army.

A CHANGE IN NATIONAL LABOR METHODS

Centralization of Labor in the United States Employment Service to be enforced on Aug. 1 as a Protective Measure for War Industries

A basic change in the Nation's labor methods is to take place on August 1, according to recent information sent out by the Bureau of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor. On that date the supplying of war industries with common labor will be centralized in the U. S. Employment Service and all independent recruiting of common labor by manufacturers having a payroll of more than 100 men will be diverted to this bureau.

Such drastic action has been found necessary in order to overcome a perilous shortage of unskilled labor in war industries, which was aggravated by an almost universal practice of labor stealing and a constant shifting of labor. It has been adopted as a protective measure for both the employer and the employed, and to conserve the labor supply of the communities, to cut down unnecessary and expensive labor turn-over, and to increase the production of essentials.

While the restrictions against private employment of labor apply only to common labor at the present time, they will as soon as possible be extended to include skilled labor as well.

Under the operating methods adopted, the country has been divided into thirteen federal districts, each district in charge of a superintendent of the United States Employment Service. The states within each district are, in turn, in charge of a State Director who has full control of the service within his state.

In each community there is being formed a local community labor board, consisting of a representative of the United States Employment Service, a representative of employers and a representative of the employed. This board will have jurisdiction over recruiting and distributing labor in its locality.

A survey of the labor requirements is being made, and in order that each community may be fully protected, rulings have been issued that no labor shall be transported out of any community by the United States Employment Service without the approval of the State Director; nor shall any labor be removed by the Service from one state to another without the approval of the United States Employment Service at Washington. When this survey has been completed and the aggregate demand for unskilled labor in war work is found, each state will be assigned a quota, representing the common labor to be drawn from among men engaged in non-essential industries in that state.

The requirement that unskilled labor must be recruited through the sole agency of the United States Employment Service does not at present apply in the following five cases:

1. Labor which is not directly or indirectly solicited.
2. Labor for the railroads.
3. Farm labor—to be recruited in accordance with existing arrangement with Department of Agriculture.
4. Labor for non-war work.
5. Labor for establishments whose maximum force does not exceed one hundred.

So many manufacturers of chemicals, dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals are working on war contracts that these industries are not likely to be seriously affected by the calls from the Government. Certain work will, however, be classed as of prior importance and manufacturers may be required to concentrate on certain lines until the demand is filled. In the harvest season

even farming may have priority over other war work and unskilled labor may be taken from the cities to gather the crops. When an employer needs help he will fill out a form, No. 15, giving full details of his requirements and mail two copies to the State Director of the United States Employment Service for the state in which his plant is located. Sub-contractors whose product is essential to war work will be included in the Government's labor recruiting plan provided they fill out and file form 15 when they need men.

OFFSETTING GERMAN PROPAGANDA

The National Aniline & Chemical Co., in announcing that the facilities of its laboratories are open to clothiers, department stores and others for examination of fabrics, says:

"In war time goods get upon the market which are not suitable; the textile manufacturer is misled; goods imperfectly dyed or which have been dyed with the wrong color come upon the market; and the public, uninformed as to conditions, finds difficulty in judging between what is good and what is bad. This is particularly harmful to an industry as much need by America as that of dyestuffs. It therefore has become important that distributors of the finished garment should be informed as to the present color situation.

"In the emergency existing for a few months after the outbreak of the War—the transition period before the establishment in this country of the present great artificial dye industry—many kinds of worthless dyes were used,—in some cases long after it was necessary, and the retailer and distributor of dyed garments commenced a campaign of explanation to the consumer to remove from their shoulders the responsibility of badly dyed fabrics. This explanation was based upon the assumption that in the absence of German dyes, good work could not be secured. The explanation became a habit."

PHARMACEUTICALS FOR THE ARMY

The Government has called for bids for large quantities of pharmaceutical preparations for the army. The list includes 228 separate items, among which are 5,100 pounds of acetanilid; 2,000,000 tablets of boric acid; 500,000 quarter-pound tins of ether; 300,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol; 1,000,000 one mgm. tablets of arseni trioxidum; 32,000 .65 mgm. tubes of atropinae sulphas; 500,000 mgm. tablets of capsicum; 625,000 quarter-pound tins of chloroform; 150,000 10 mgm. tubes of cocaine hydrochloride; 200,000 32 mgm. of codeine sulphas; 500,000 digitalis 30 mgm. tablets; 1,000,000 quarter-pound tins of foot powder; 300,000 324 mgm. tablets of hexamethylene; 2,000,000 boxes of iodine swabs; 3,000,000 tubes of iodide of potash; 5,000,000 mistura glycyrrhizae compositae tablets and 130,000 one-pound tins of petrolatum.

Bids will be opened at the Medical Supply Depot, Washington on August 16.

TEN PER CENT TAX ON MEDICINES

Several increases in excise tax rates were tentatively agreed upon Tuesday by the House Ways and Means Committee engaged in framing the proposed new \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill. The committee considered particularly such articles as automobiles, piano players, graphophones, sporting goods, cosmetics and proprietary medicines and cameras, and fixed upon a flat 10 per cent tax on the sales of the manufacturer, producer or importer.

The Barrett Company has just published its first number of a new magazine called "The Barrett Trail." With its motto, "the first business of the Barrett Company is to help win the war," the paper begins well—and the roster of employees testifies that in man power given the government, the company is living up to the slogan which it has adopted.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

ACTIVE INQUIRY FOR DRUGS

Limited Supplies Restrict Sales and Prices Advance— Export Shipments Hastened Owing to Expected Regulations and Submarine Activities

Higher prices followed an active inquiry for drugs and fine chemicals, this week, but sales were limited by scant supplies. The market was bullish over the Government's request for bids for pharmaceutical supplies for the army. Imports are decreasing except from South American ports. The rapid building of ships and the large Government orders for railroad cars indicate improvement in transportation in the near future. Exporters are hastening to cover shipments to South American and West Indian ports, fearing higher war risk insurance owing to reported submarine activities, and consignments to the Far East because of the rumor of the administration's intention to abolish through export bills of lading to the Pacific Coast.

Crude drugs have been more active. Cinchona bark closed steadier. Roots have been easier, but closed firmer. Botanicals are firmer.

Makers advanced cream of tartar. Refined Japanese camphor is higher. Manufacturers lowered the price of acetanilid and potassium bromide. Amyl acetate is higher.

Guaiac and mastic gums advanced in price. Saccharin is slightly higher. Seeds, herbs and leaves have been unsettled. Greek sage leaves are lower. Celery seed closed higher. Spices are firmer with prices tending upward.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Amyl Acetate, 10c	Nux Vomica, 3/4c
Ammoniac Gum, Tears, 20c	Oil of Peppermint, Bulk, 15c
Camphor, Refined, Japanese, 3c	Oil of Spearmint, 25c
Celery Seed, 2 1/2c	Oil of Wormseed, 75c
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1/4c	Saccharin, Soluble, Insoluble 3/4
Cream of Tartar, U. S. P., 2c	Senega Root, 5c
Guaiac Gum, 35c	Thymol Leaves, 1/4c
Mastic Gum, 35c	Tragacanth Gum, Aleppo
Mustard Seed, 1/4c@2c	Firsts, 10c

Declined

Acetanilid, C. P., 3c	Dill Seed, 1/4c
Aniseed, Spanish, 1/4c	Potassium Bromide, 10c
Caraway Seed, African, 1/4c	Sage Leaves, Greek Stem-
Cod Liver Oil, Newfoundland, \$1 less, 2 1/4c	
Cumin Seed, 1/4c	

Acetanilid—Makers lowered quotations 3c to 72c @74c a pound. The drop in prices was due to keener selling competition and larger supplies.

Acetphenetidin—Lack of demand here and advices from abroad noting sharp competition between American and Swiss manufacturers caused weakness in the New York market. Makers are quoting prices nominal at \$3.65@\$3.90 a pound.

Amyl Acetate—Smallness of stocks and a steady demand, led to a further rise in prices. Makers quote 10c higher to \$5.35@\$5.40 a gallon in bulk, drums added.

Ammoniac Gum, Tears—The market is stronger in response to a better demand and diminishing stocks. Sellers raised prices 20c to \$1.40@\$1.45. Powdered is now held at \$1.45@\$1.50 a pound.

Arrow Root, St. Vincent—Prices are tending upward under further curtailment of supplies. Holders are offering moderate quantities at 35c@40c a pound.

Camphor, Japanese Refined—Scant supplies and good inquiries resulted in a further advance of 3c to \$1.20 @\$.1.22 a pound for 2 1/2 pound slabs. Some holders are asking \$1.22 a pound. The Japanese Government is restricting shipments of camphor as far as possible as makers find difficulty in booking sizable orders for Europe and America.

Cloves—Prices closed higher under a steady buying movement and limited stocks and uncertainty as to future supplies. Holders raised prices for Zanzibars 1/4c to 46 1/2c@47c a pound. Amboynas are held at 61c@62c a pound.

Cocaine—Owing to the scarcity of the finished product and scant stock of coca leaves, prices continue upward. Makers are quoting granulated at \$11.00@ \$11.25, and crystals at \$11.25@\$11.50 an ounce.

Cocaine—Prices are maintained by the steady inquiries from local consumers. Prospects for a renewal of an export demands are more hopeful. Makers continue to quote \$7.30 an ounce for sulphate, for 100-ounce lots.

Cod Liver Oil—Newfoundland oil is easier and importers lowered prices about \$1 to \$89@\$90 a barrel as to brand. Continued absence of demand depressed the market.

Coumarin, Refined—Under a dearth of supplies and steady inquiries stocks are firmly held at \$32@\$34 a pound. Business is restricted by light offerings.

Cream of Tartar—Manufacturers raised prices 2c to 69c for U. S. P. crystals and to 68 1/2c a pound for powdered. Higher cost of crude tartar and recent small arrivals forced up prices.

Dill Seed—Quotations were lowered 1/4c to 19 1/2c@ 20c a pound. The decline was caused by a diminished demand and increased offerings.

Guaiac Gum—The stronger statistical position resulted in a further rise of 25c to \$1.25@\$1.30 a pound.

Glycerin, C. P.—A quiet tone pervaded the market owing to light inquiries, and prices were slightly easier. One firm of refiners reduced the price to 63c. Others quoted 64c a pound in bulk, drums and barrels added. The use of glycerin soaps has been discontinued by the army, in order to increase the supply of glycerin for manufacturing explosives.

Kola Nuts—Advancing markets abroad and increased inquiries here, resulted in a firmer market. Holders are offering limited quantities at 28c@33c a pound.

Mastic Gum—Unabated firmness prevails as a result of an acute scarcity of stocks. Prices scored a gain of about 35c to \$1.35, while some sellers are naming \$1.50 a pound for U. S. P. supplies.

Mercury—Selling agents report a quiet market at \$125 per flask of 75 pounds. Supplies are small and the market closed firm.

Milk Sugar—Stringent supplies are holding prices firm at 16c@19c a pound for powdered. Second hands continue to demand premiums over manufacturers' quotations.

Morphine—There continues a steady demand at \$11.80 an ounce for sulphate in bulk, covering 25-ounce lots. Advices from abroad indicate unchanged steady prices.

Mustard Seed—Sound English yellow is 3c higher to 27c@28c and California Trieste brown is held at 1/4c advance to 19c@20c a pound. Other varieties closed firm owing to better buying orders and diminishing supplies.

Nutmegs—This product is becoming scarce under a steady consumption particularly for East India varieties. Holders raised prices 1c to 37c@37 1/2c a pound for Singapore and Penangs.

Nux Vomica—The market closed stronger in sympathy with firmer markets abroad and an improved demand here. Holders are quoting 1/4c higher to 15c@15 1/2c for whole, and to 14c@14 1/2c for powdered.

Opium—The only development of interest was the inability of several interests to make prompt shipments of granulated supplies owing to Government restrictions. The market is quiet and prices closed at \$22.50 for supplies in cases, U. S. P., powdered at \$24, and granular at \$24.50 a pound.

Peppermint Oil—Prices for oil in bulk are higher because of reports from primary markets relative to unfavorable crops and diminishing stocks. Sellers are asking 15c higher, to \$3.35@3.50 a pound.

Pimento—The market is steady and slightly firmer under steady inquiries here and abroad. No price revisions are expected. Sellers quote round invoices of selected lots at 7 1/4c a pound.

Potassium Bromide—Makers lowered quotations 10c to \$1.25@1.26 a pound. The decline was due to selling competition based on larger supplies and a light demand. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for forward delivery. Prices closed at \$1.25@1.26 for 100 pound lots in one delivery.

Quinine—Inquiries from buyers abroad for large quantities of quinine sulphate in the open market, are viewed by domestic makers as a speculative movement. The local market is inactive, but unchanged, makers quoting on the basis of 90c a ounce for sulphate, in lots of 100-ounces. Second hands are asking \$1.00@1.05 an ounce.

Saccharin—Supplies of U. S. P. guaranteed makes are held at \$33.00@33.50 for soluble and \$31.00@31.50 a pound for insoluble. Inquiries from abroad are increasing. To discourage speculative buyers some makers refused to book orders, without buyers guaranteeing that goods would be sold direct to consumers.

Sage Leaves, Greek, Stemless—Offerings were lowered in some quarters 2 1/4c to 27 1/2c@28c a pound. Limited inquiries and larger quantities pressed on sale weakened the market.

Senega Root—Sellers raised quotations 5c to \$1.00@1.05 for Northern and 95c@97c a pound for Southern root. Moderate supplies and firmer primary markets are responsible for the advance.

Spearmint Oil—Quotations were raised by holders about 25c to \$3.75@3.80 a pound. Limited offerings from primary markets and higher prices for spearmint are responsible for the advance.

Thyme Leaves—Prices were advanced 1/4c to 9 1/2c@9 3/4c a pound for Spanish owing to reduced stocks. French leaves shortly due here are offered at 12c@12 1/2c, while on the spot 12 1/4c@12 3/4c a pound is asked.

Tragacanth Gum, Aleppo Firsts—Scant stocks and higher primary markets drove up prices again. Holders

are now naming 10c higher to \$2.85@2.90 a pound, with offerings limited.

Venice Turpentine—Inquiries continue active, but in the absence of offerings, due to stringent supplies, prices are quoted purely nominal. Scattered odd lots changed hands at prices ranging from \$6 a pound upward. Importations have practically ceased owing to lack of shipping space.

Wormseed Oil—The market is practically bare of stocks and owing to the higher cost of the seed, prices advanced 75c to \$11.25. Some holders are asking \$11.75 a pound.

NOW MAKING MEDICINAL VALERATES

The therapeutic employment of the valerates in the treatment of shell shock from which so many soldiers are suffering in the hospitals on the battle front, and the adoption of this treatment for patients in this country, has revived interest in these products. Two leading houses which manufactured valerates a few years ago no longer do so, and the field has been left to a New York firm, the Hanover Chemical Company of New York, which maintains laboratories in Brooklyn and Newark.

Ammonium valerate and zinc valerate are the salts mostly in demand. In discussing the future possibilities of supplying these products Mr. Werner, who is associated with Dr. Schlessing in the business of manufacturing chemists, said he felt sure that as the war progressed there would be an increasing demand for the valerates for use in the treatment of nervous disorders, and that as none of these important compounds can be obtained from abroad, his company decided to enter the field as manufacturers of these medicinal chemicals.

SAYS N. W. D. A. IS "GOOD" CORPORATION

(Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)

St. Paul, Minn., July 30—Winthrop G. Noyes, of the wholesale drug house of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, of St. Paul, a member of the committee on proprietary goods of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, speaking of the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission against the N. W. D. A., said:

"My impression is that the complaint is an echo of an old fight of twenty years ago by concerns outside the association who were trying to make trouble for it, and none of the practices recently alleged have been indulged in by the association or by the defendants. Since that fight, the association has carefully observed all the anti-combination laws.

"In the present instance my plea is ignorance. I am certain that we as a wholesale drug house have not been guilty of the practices alleged, and I have no knowledge of any such practices by the association."

CARL FELDMAN INTERNED

Carl Feldman, general manager of the Berlin Aniline Works, Philadelphia, has been interned by government authorities for the period of the war on a charge of being concerned with circulating propaganda. The plant of the Berlin Aniline Works was taken over by the government several months ago under the alien enemy property act.

The Lyster Chemical Company of Ballardvale, Mass., has disposed of its business and holdings in that town to the Andover Chemical Company and will re-establish the business at Passaic Junction, N. J.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CHEMICALS FIRM AND UNCHANGED

Inquiry Good for This Time of Year—Caustic Soda Higher—Soda Ash Weak—Shortage of Labor and Speculation Affect Market Situation

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acetic Acid, 56 degree, 1c lb.	Muriatic Acid, 18 degree, 3/4c lb.
Acetic Acid, 80 degree, 1c lb.	Bleaching Powder, 3/4c lb.
Glacial Acetic Acid, 2c lb.	Copperas, 5c per 100 lbs.
Caustic Soda, 10c per 100 lbs.	Ammonia Lump Alum, 3/4c lb.
Salicylic Acid, 10c lb.	Potassium Lump Alum, 3/4c lb.

Declined.

Caustic Potash, High Test, 2 1/2c lb.	Caustic Potash, Low Test, 1c lb.
Copper Sulphate, 98-99 p. c. 3/4c lb.	Yellow Prussiate of Potash, 2c lb.

A steady market has been reported on every hand, and the various items in the general list of heavy chemicals have held firm, with prices for the most part notably unchanged from those of last week. Perhaps the most material price change in the interval has been on caustic soda, which is held at higher levels than have been named for a number of weeks. It cannot be learned that the demand is especially strong for caustic, but inquiries have been unusually heavy for this time of the year, and holders have accordingly boosted their price, doubtless because of uncertainty regarding future productions.

Soda ash failed to respond to the firmer condition of caustic soda and closing prices were weak for both spot and nearby stocks.

Large factors in the New York market say the present firmness of the general list has been brought about because of shortage of labor, coupled with speculation. It is also pointed out that raw materials are more difficult to locate, and where they are found there is much trouble experienced in moving stock promptly on account of the railroad situation. A year ago there was a quiet market, with prices ruling low, but in contrast at this writing the market is apparently firming up because of the underlying strength, which is the result of a strong and increasing inquiry from all directions. A number of the largest plants are working over-time to supply the wants of the Government, and with prices being fixed from time to time it is reasonable to expect that bullishness will prevail on the part of holders of spot material regardless of the demand. This condition is especially true of acids. Offerings are few for large quantities, and where price changes have been reported the tendency has been upward.

The War Trade Board has issued orders governing the exportation of caustic soda after August 1st., and this is just one of the many reasons why the present condition of the heavy chemical market is unsettled, but at the same time in a firm position, as manufacturers, dealers and brokers claim they have every reason to expect unusually large calls from all directions.

Acid, Acetic—The Government continues to take the output of acetic. The advance noted on the Glacial a week ago still holds, and in some quarters prices have been advanced 2c a pound. Closing figures were 63c to 64c a pound for the Glacial, with some quoting at

even higher levels. From 17c to 17 3/4c has been the prevailing price for the 28 per cent. with the 56 per cent. held at 28 1/2c to 29c a pound. For the most part offerings have been light. It is understood that stocks in the spot market have been available on practically all varieties except the 70 per cent.

The last quotation heard on the 70 per cent was 45c to 46c a pound, but it is questionable whether there are any large quantities available.

Acid, Muriatic—Offerings of this acid are light, since a large percentage of the output is going to the Government for its use in the manufacture of munitions. At works the 18-degree muriatic is quoted at 1 1/2c a pound, and up. The New York price of this degree is from 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c a pound. For the most part the New York market on this material continues nominal. Where figures were obtainable on the 20-degree muriatic the advance noted a week or so ago to 2 1/2c@2 3/4c a pound continues to hold, and likewise the advance noted on the 22-degree muriatic is unchanged and firm at 2 1/2c@3 1/4c a pound.

Acid, Nitric—There is much speculation in all degrees of nitric acid among local dealers because the War Department needs so much of this material. It is only occasionally now that offerings are made on the 36-degree, which is quoted in carboys at 7 1/4c@7 1/2c a pound. The 38-degree material is quoted at 7 3/4c@8c a pound, according to quantity, and the 40-degree continues to be held in firm hands at 8c@8 1/2c a pound. Apparently no holder of the 42-degree nitric acid is inclined to do any shading. Fair quantities of the 42-degree have been offered on the open market during the week, but dealers cannot ask above the price that has been fixed by the Government.

Acid, Sulphuric—As is the case with all heavy acids the requirements of the Government are so great that manufacturers are apparently unable to take care of Washington needs and the outside call as well. It is said that the majority of acid makers are working overtime, and it cannot be expected under these conditions that there will be any downward movement in prices. Where sales are passing in the local market on this acid they continue to go through at prices that were named by the War Trade Board, namely: \$28 a ton for the 66-degree, f. o. b. works, in tank cars; \$18 a ton for the 60-degree sulphuric, same basis, and \$32 a ton for oleum, sellers tanks. Supplies of this acid on the spot market are by no means large, and users are still having considerable difficulty in locating sufficient to take care of their immediate needs.

Alums—A firmer condition is reported all along the line on the various alums, and closing figures were 5c@5 1/4c a pound for the ammonium lump; 8 1/2c@9 1/4c a pound for potassium lump; 19 1/4c@20 1/2c a pound for potassium chrome, and 18c@19 1/4c a pound for ammonium chrome. Supplies of alums in the spot market are only in moderate quantity, and with a strong call for spot stocks, coupled with an active inquiry there is every reason to expect that the higher levels will continue to hold. As a matter of fact there is an inclination on the part of some in the local market to advance prices in view of the increasing cost of production and trouble in securing raw materials. The inquiry concerning all forward positions is especially brisk, but there is some reluctance on the part of local factors

to quote far ahead. It is reported that the Government is showing some interest.

Aluminum Sulphate—Closing quotations were $3\frac{1}{2}c@4c$ a pound for the high test aluminum sulphate, and $2\frac{1}{2}c@2\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound for the low test, or commercial grade. The local market has not weakened materially owing to the underlying strength that has been brought about by the strong inquiry concerning positions during the early Fall months. For the most part the market has been steady for both the high and low tests of sulphate of alumina. There has been a stronger call from large consumers, and holders of large quantities have started to tighten their prices all along the line. Supplies are by no means large and there is little reason to expect any material downward trend in prices.

Bleaching Powder—This heavy chemical has responded to the firmer condition and sellers of stock in export drums were asking $2\frac{1}{2}c@3c$ a pound. Domestic drums are quoted at $2c@2\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound. Quantities of spot material on hand in the New York market are only moderate and in view of a strong inquiry concerning all forward positions there is little reason to expect any immediate decline in price. The call from users in South America continues brisk and large stocks are moving in that direction.

Copper Sulphate—A number of inferior grades of copper sulphate are being offered on the market and this has caused some confusion about price ranges. It is not thought, however, that the standard 98-99 per cent material could be had on spot at less than $9\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound, as the inside, and in some quarters holders are asking up to $9\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound. As a matter of fact the higher levels that were reached on this product a week ago, are holding. The demand is steady and the inquiry active. Supplies of the standard grades are not abundant.

Lead Acetate—Closing quotations were $15\frac{3}{4}c@16\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound for the broken brown; $17\frac{1}{8}c@17\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the white crystals; $16c@16\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound for the broken cakes, and from $17\frac{1}{4}c@18\frac{1}{8}c$ a pound for the granulated. Fair activity has been reported in the local market on all grades of acetate of lead, and although the supply on hand is by no means abundant, it is apparently sufficient to take care of the present call. A great deal of interest continues to be manifested on forward positions, but few are quoting further ahead than through the month of August.

Potash, Caustic—Prices have again taken a material drop on this chemical and at the close offerings were being freely made at $74\frac{3}{4}c@76\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound for the high test, and from $61c@62c$ a pound for the low test, or commercial grade. The above prices are lower than for some time. The demand is slow and seemingly consumers are taking on only enough stocks to cover immediate needs. There is little underlying strength to the situation.

Potassium Prussiate—The domestic yellow closed firm and at unchanged levels of $\$1.18@\1.25 a pound, while the domestic red is steady at $\$1.85@\1.95 a pound for spot. Supplies are light and in some quarters slightly higher prices are quoted. For this season of the year factors state that the demand is especially brisk. The inquiry is active for all positions for the balance of this year, but holders are not quoting on far-off positions. There is very little of the Japanese prussiate to be had, and importers are unable to say when they will be in a position to offer large quantities on the New York market.

Soda Ash—Spot prices in this market for soda are about the same as they were a week ago. There has

been some improvement in the volume of trading, but the movement of stocks toward consumers is still far from brisk. Leading factors were quoting $\$2.05@\2.15 per hundred pounds for stocks in bags, and from $\$2.90@\3.00 per hundred pounds for stocks in barrels. There was a slightly better inquiry at the close.

Soda, Caustic—This important chemical has been the leader during the week and closing quotations were higher than they have been for some time. Leading sellers were quoting at $\$4.10@\4.50 per hundred pounds, depending upon quantity and buyer. It is pointed out that the advance has not been caused on account of any large amount of trading in the spot market, but because the inquiry from large consumers is more active than it has been in a long time.

CONDITION OF LABOR IN NEW YORK

Although reports of manufacturing activity in June show but a slight increase over May in the number of employees, yet compared with June of previous years this addition resulted in more workers being employed than ever before. Of the eleven industry groups six had more workers in June than in May, namely, stone, clay and glass, metals, chemicals, paper, food and liquors, and light and power. The largest gain was one of four per cent in the food, liquors and tobacco group. All the other divisions showed fewer workers in June than in May; the largest decline being one of three per cent in printing and paper goods.

The total payrolls for June were three per cent larger than in May. Every industry group contributed to this result with the exception of printing and paper goods, where there was a slight decrease brought about by the seasonal decline in printing and book making. However, regarding the wage volume as an absolute amount the month of June eclipses all previous records and is an index of the intensity of industrial activity. The above facts are based on an analysis of reports obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the New York State Industrial Commission. These reports include all sections of the State and are obtained from the payrolls of 1648 firms selected because of their representative position within their respective industries.

Contrasting June, 1918, with the same month of last year, one notes an increase of four per cent in the number of workers employed. As has been the case in recent month the metal industries are the sustaining influence, the number of their employees being fifteen per cent greater than in June, 1917. The other industry groups, showing increases of employees during this twelve-month period, were chemicals, food and liquors, and light and power. These figures seem to indicate that a redistribution of the labor force of the State has been taking place, those industries that are most essential under present conditions expanding at the expense of those of a less vital nature. The total payrolls were thirty-one per cent greater in June, 1918 than in June, 1917.

Since March, 1918 each month has seen a new record in the average weekly earnings per employee. The new high mark set in June is $\$20.44$, an increase of $\$0.53$ over the similar figure for May. The average corresponding to the above as reported for June, 1917, 1916, 1915 and 1914 were, respectively, $\$16.20$, $\$14.41$, $\$12.81$, and $\$12.70$.

In chemicals there was the usual seasonal increase. June had one per cent more workers than May and a three per cent larger payroll. June, 1918 had two per cent more workers and twenty-two per cent larger payrolls than June, 1917.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

COLORS IN STRONG DEMAND

Dyewoods and Dye Bases Higher—Crudes Hold at About the Same Levels—Intermediates Higher With Exception of Benzoate of Soda and Benzoic Acid

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

H. Acid, 5c lb.	Coal-Tar Colors
Para-Amidophenol, Base, 5c lb.	Alkali Blue, Domestic, 50c lb.
Para-Amidophenol, Hydrochloride, 5c lb.	Acid, Violet, 10c lb.
Benidine Base, 5c lb.	Direct Black, 5c lb.
Benidine Sulphate, 5c lb.	Bismarck Brown, 10c lb.
Dimethylaniline, 4c lb.	Sulphur Blue, Domestic, 10c lb.
Beta-Naphthol, Technical, 3c lb.	Soluble Blue, 5c lb.
Beta-Naphthol, Sublimed, 5c lb.	Fast Blue R, 10c lb.
	Methylene Blue, 10c lb.

Declined

Naphthalene Balls, 1/4c lb.	Resorcin, Crystals U.S.P., 50c lb.
Phenol, 1/2c lb.	Resorcin, Technical, 25c lb.
Benzoic Acid, 5c lb.	Hematin Extract, 2c lb.
	Benzoate of Soda, 5c lb.

Prices are holding comparatively firm owing to a strong inquiry concerning forward positions, which, coupled with a shortage of labor, and a general increase in the cost of production and considerable uncertainty as to the next step by the Government in the way of further price fixing have created a firm undertone, with bullishness in evidence on every hand. Stocks are by no means abundant, and despite the rather slow demand, few sellers are inclined to lower prices materially.

Where price changes have occurred on any of the dye bases and dyewoods the tendency has been decidedly upward. This has been due to the fact that Government restrictions on importations of a number of the bulky products continue in vogue, and those who have stocks are naturally inclined to boost their price since they have no way of knowing when the demand will be suddenly enhanced because of the increasing inquiry, and already a number of articles, such as logwood and fustic sticks are held in such tight hands that it is difficult to get a line on spot prices. Arrivals have been unusually light of such materials as Oriental egg albumen, cochineal, cutch, divi divi, fustic, gambier, indigo and logwood.

Benzoal continues weak, and in some directions sellers indicate that they would be willing to shade price on firm bids. The naphthalene situation is virtually unchanged from a week ago. Trading on the flake is largely of a routine character, but prices are holding at previous levels. The ball material is slightly weaker.

With the exception of benzoate of soda and benzoic acid, price changes on the intermediates have been slightly upward. The leader in the list has been dimethylaniline which is so scarce that as high as 80c a pound has been heard in some quarters for spot goods.

All colors are in unusually strong demand, and not a decline has been noted in the general list this week.

Albumen—The inside figure for the Chinese egg is \$1.25 a pound, with the maximum price up to \$1.30 a pound. There are fair quantities of the imported blood to be had at this time, but sellers are asking such high prices that it is only in cases where users are in urgent need of stocks that they will pay the figures named. In the neighborhood of 95c a pound is the prevailing

price for this material. The domestic blood is quoted firmly at 65c to 70c a pound, according to quantity.

Cochineal—Spot quotations have advanced all along the line, and in some directions the situation is entirely nominal. The demand is greatly in excess of the supply and importers are still booked far ahead. Closing quotations were 72c to 78c a pound for the silver Tenerriffe, according to quantity and seller; 73c to 78 1/2c a pound for the rosy black, and from 63c to 69c a pound for the gray black. There is none of the Madras kind being offered in the spot market.

Cutch—The Rangoon in boxes is unusually scarce at this time and quotations are from 22 3/4c to 25 3/4c a pound. Local factors are somewhat reluctant to quote on stocks for shipment since there is so much uncertainty about the movement of stocks from primary points. Some are quoting the Rangoon, prompt shipment at 19c a pound, while others are asking 20c@21c a pound. The liquid cutch is hard to locate, and where prices are obtainable 14c a pound is named as the inside price and up to 14 1/4c@14 3/4c a pound.

Divi Divi—The inside quotation is \$76.50 a ton, but at this price only small quantities were involved. The maximum quotation has been \$78.50 a ton, while the prevailing quotations has apparently been \$77.50 a ton. There has been comparatively little divi divi reaching this market for some time, and although large stocks are to be had at primary points, importers have no way to move them on account of Government restrictions on importations.

Fustic—Closing quotations were from \$41 to \$55 a ton, the last named figure being for prime Mexican sticks. Quotations for the chips are from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2c a pound, according to quantity and buyer. The 51-degree material is unchanged at 13 3/4c@14 1/2c a pound, and the solid at 28c@29c a pound, but this grade is now hard to locate in the New York market. In the main the volume of business is light on account of scant spot supplies. The demand is unusually strong, and some of the largest importers say that they are having trouble in filling orders promptly, and as was the case a week ago where price changes have occurred the tendency has been upward.

Gambier—A very firm condition is reported. Spot and nearby Java cubes were quoted at 18 3/4c@19 1/2c a pound, while the advance noted a week ago on the Singapore cubes to 34 1/2c@35 1/2c a pound continues to hold. Supplies of the common gambier are still unusually light and sellers are asking from 24 1/4c to 25 1/2c a pound. Stocks of gambier in the spot market are getting low, and the majority of large importers are of the opinion that additional firmness will be noted right along as the demand continues and importations decrease.

Indigo—The Oudes was quoted at \$2.25@2.75 a pound on spot; the Bengal at \$3.00@3.50 a pound; the Guatemala at \$2.25@2.75 a pound, and the Madras at 90c@1.10 a pound. There is a good call for the paste which is quoted at 24c@26c a pound.

Logwood—Advances noted on the various grades of logwood continue to hold with some quoting at even

higher levels for spot stocks. Sticks are quoted at \$45@49 a ton, according to quantity. During the week there have been no arrivals to speak of and unless the War Trade Board sees fit to lift the embargo on importations there will be none of the stick available here within a very short time. The chips are active with spot prices at 3½¢@5½¢ a pound; solid is quoted at 19½¢@20½¢ a pound; the 51-degree Twaddle at 11¢@11¼¢ a pound, and the crystals at 21¢@26¢ a pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Supplies of benzol on the spot market are still abundant and prices are weak at 24½¢@26¢ a gallon. Users are apparently buying only in sufficient quantities to take care of their immediate needs. The inquiry is only moderate and there is little underlying strength to the situation.

Naphthalene—For spot flake prices are from 9¼¢ to 9½¢ a pound, the outside quotation being an advance of ½¢ from quotations of a week ago. Naphthalene balls are quoted at 10½¢@10¾¢ a pound. Supplies are moderate.

Phenol—A quiet week has passed on phenol with spot material ranging from 44¼¢ to 45¢ a pound, although in some directions 45½¢ a pound continues to be heard. Consumers are not showing a great deal of buying interest at this time and apparently stocks are now sufficient to take care of more business.

Toluol—The demand for toluol is brisk, but trading is still restricted to the quantity of material that the Government is releasing from time to time, and where releases are made the price is that fixed by the Government of \$1.50@1.55 per gallon.

Intermediates

Acid H—The demand continues very active for this acid, and in the majority of quarters holders of spot stocks have advanced their price to \$2.85@3.00 a pound, which is 5¢ above the prevailing quotation of a week ago.

Acid, Naphthionic—Prices have held steady at \$1.20@1.30 a pound for the refined, and from \$1.05@1.15 a pound for the crude. There is sufficient material on hand to take care of more business despite the fact that the majority of makers have greatly curtailed their output.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The majority of producers have curtailed their output. Prices are unchanged at 42¢@44¢ a pound for the refined, and from 31¢ to 33¢ a pound for the crude. Trading is chiefly between makers and consumers.

Aniline Oil and Salts—It is not thought that much shading below 27½¢ a pound, drums extra, could now be done on the oil, and in some quarters as high as 28½¢ a pound is heard. August shipment is quoted at about the same price. The salts is in strong demand and there is not a great deal of spot material to be had on the open market. Closing quotations were in the neighborhood of 43¢ a pound, while August shipment is quoted at 44¢ a pound.

Benzoate of Soda—There is little buying interest on either the soda or the acid and prices are weak at \$2.95@3.00 a pound for the soda, and in some quarters as low as \$2.90 a pound is heard. Benzoic acid is available on spot at \$3.10@3.25 a pound. Supplies, it is said, are fully ample to take care of more business. The inquiry is light.

Benzdine—A firmer condition is reported and closing quotations were \$1.75@1.85 a pound for the base, and \$1.40@1.50 a pound for the sulphate, depending upon quantity and buyer. Factors say that buying interest is keener now than it has been for some time.

Dimethylaniline—The situation continues to tighten on the intermediate and where quotations are obtainable they are from 76¢@80¢ a pound, which is a material advance from the quotation of a week ago. The demand continues greatly in excess of the supply, and there is little reason to look for lower levels within the immediate future.

Para-Amidophenol—An active demand is reported and prices have advanced to \$3.80@4.00 a pound for the base, and from \$4.15@4.30 a pound for the hydrochloride. Supplies on hand are only moderate.

AGENT OF GERMAN DYE WORKS HELD

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, July 30—Oswald Kunhardt, formerly German and Austrian consul at Boston, is under arrest as an enemy alien. He is believed to have communicated important information to the submarines operating off the New England coast, from his home at Manchester-By-the-Sea. Kunhardt was active in business aside from his consular duties, as the representative here of the Berlin Aniline Works, which controlled a large part of the business in German dyes in this country.

Kunhardt was brought to Boston and committed to jail in East Cambridge. He was questioned by United States Attorney Judd Dewey, and Federal officers made a thorough search of the house in which he lived and his offices for papers of value to the government.

March 10, 1914, Oswald Kunhardt, then Austrian-Hungarian consul in Boston, was notified of his appointment as German consul for the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, by Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, in whose bodyguard he served as a private during his military days in Potsdam. His offices were at 70 State st. He succeeded W. T. Reincke, who removed his business interests to New York City. Kunhardt had been in active business in the United States for 15 years. He was director and manager of the New England District of the Berlin Aniline Company, in which his father, Erwin Kunhardt, is interested in Berlin. It is said to be a New York corporation.

District Attorney Dewey will notify Washington of the arrest and submit the evidence for the consideration of Attorney-General Gregory, after which the latter will notify the Boston officials as to whether or not the man is to be interned for the duration of the war. When such notification comes to Boston, if the man is to be interned, he will be sent to the place of detention without further legal process.

Kunhardt was born in Hamburg in 1875. He was educated in German universities and then traveled around the world for three years, spending most of his time in South America. He wrote a book on the business opportunities there for German manufacturers. He was employed at the plant of the Berlin Aniline Works in Germany before coming to Boston.

The S. B. Goff and Sons Company of Camden, N. J., manufacturers of medicines, has been reorganized and the following officers elected: President, Leon A. Goff; vice-president and general manager, L. H. Robinson; secretary and treasurer, G. W. Rand.

The Foreign Markets

LONDON TRADING MORE ACTIVE

Export Demand Better and Government Likely to Be More Liberal in Issuing Permits—Camphor Higher—Saccharin and Potassium Bromide Easier

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, July 30—It is believed in the chemical trade that the Government will now be more liberal in the matter of issuing export permits. The demand from neutral countries has increased and there is more activity this week than for some time.

Prices have advanced on cassia lignea, farina and camphor, the one-fourth ounce tablets being very scarce.

There is an easier tone in the market for potassium bromide and saccharin.

Quotations are lower on agar agar, ethyl salicylate, methyl salicylate and milk sugar.

The next Drug Auctions occur on Thursday, August 1.

The prevalence of influenza probably accounts for the increased demand for quinine and eucalyptus oil. The former advanced by easy stages to 3s 8d per oz., but the quantity available to the trade is probably the smallest on record for many years. Eucalyptus oil on the other hand is in good supply of the usual known varieties and varying strength and a fairly heavy draft in stock will have to take place before any marked advance in price will be justified. 75% BP spot costs 2s 7d to 2s 8d and forward shipment still offers at 2s 4d per pound.

The recent Drug Auctions were disappointing and the few catalogues issued were quickly disposed of. Honey, of low and medium qualities only, came on offer and a reduction of 7s 6d per hundredweight was recorded.

Sarsaparilla is in fairly good supply at the following rates; Honduras 5s 6d per pound. Native Jamaica 4s 3d to 4s 8d. Grey Jamaica 5s 3d to 5s 6d. Lima Jamaica 5s per pound. About 70 bales in all found buyers.

Cassia fistula sold with good competition at 132s 6d per cwt., being about 50s per cwt. dearer. Gum Acacia is in better supply and somewhat cheaper. Woody Ghatti is held for 75s per cwt. Soudan Sorts 85s per cwt. China Cantharides ordinary sold without reserve at 4s 4d per pound. Stramonium leaves from South Africa sold for the benefit of St. Dunstons Hospital for the blind war victims for £300.

Rosin prices have been fixed and sales controlled by the Munitions Ministry.

FOREIGN NOTES

Mr. Alexander Howard Stewart, pharmacist of the American Ambulance at the Lycee Pasteur, Neuilly, France, has published a useful little vocabulary in two languages entitled "English-French Ambulance and Hospital Aid Book."

Under the name of James Ross and Company, Philipstown Oilworks, Ltd., a new corporation has been organized in England with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to take over the business of James Ross and Company with oilworks at Philipstown, Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

The German Cartel

With profound repugnance we have been forced to fight back at Germany with liquid fire and poison gas. To fight her in the realm of commerce are we going to be forced to abandon our traditions of individual freedom in trade, to submit to disciplining and dragging in the handling of our commerce? This question is asked by "Printers' Ink" in an article entitled "How the German Cartel Works". It says:

Italy, a new nation without a developed industrial and commercial life, was a fallow field for the Germans to try out their schemes for commercial conquest. And the schemes worked. The German cartels crushed all opposition. Their approach to the market which they decided to invade was no less methodical and thoroughly organized than the advance of their troops in the field after artillery preparation, assault by waves of storm troops and occupation by the line.

No sacrifice in underselling was considered too great, no labor too arduous once the task was undertaken of securing exclusive position in Italy for a given series of German products. The task was all the easier because the risks and incidental losses fell only in small measure on the cartel interested in the particular case.

"Suppose the German locomotive industry resolved to overwhelm American, British and other competition. The cartels in that industry decided on the prices, considerably below cost, that would certainly get the business, and the whole organization of co-ordinated cartels was notified. Those of coal, steel, iron and the other industries that supplied materials to the locomotive factories, were instructed to make to the latter a reduction allowance on the materials entering into the locomotives for Italy proportionate to the reduction of price which it had been necessary to make to win the Italian market. The arrangements for the allowance would be arranged by the Albrechnungstelle, a special accounting bureau for the articles. The German banks would finance the transaction, the German ambassador in Rome would attend to the introductions, the German government would carry all shipments free on the State railways and would pay on the exported locomotives a special export bounty far in excess of the two marks per 100 kilograms which it allowed on all manufactured metal products made in Germany and sent abroad.

German industrial machinery and machine tools are almost in their entirety an imitation of American machines and tools, frequently in violation of American patent rights, and almost invariably they are a very inferior product, yet Germany before the war was selling to France more than five times as much (in money value) machinery and machine tools as was the United States.

The question then returns, Is Germany going to draw the other nations down to her own debased level in trade and commerce? The answer assuredly will be, No; but on condition that the facts regarding the commercial methods of Germany be known and be kept in mind against the day when the free peoples will determine the conditions on which Germany will be admitted back into the comity of the nations.

MAY GET 2,000,000 GALLONS CASTOR OIL*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30—How the necessity for castor oil for airplane lubrication has revived a lost American industry—the growing of castor beans—is described in a statement just issued by the bureau of aircraft production of the War Department. The necessity of securing millions of gallons of castor oil for the lubrication of rotary aviation engines during the first two years of the war, when the supply then available was only 700,000 gallons, was one of the several unexpected problems encountered last year in attempting to carry out the American air program.

The latest advices indicate that the planting of 108,000 acres with castor beans has been accomplished throughout eight Southern States and California, and on a large acreage in Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo. The supply of oil from this immense territory should be available this fall, some of it as early as this month. It is estimated that the average acre will produce twenty gallons of number one oil, making 2,000,000 gallons for the first year.

Briefly, the process of manufacturing castor oil entails the cold pressing of the beans for the extraction of the oil suitable for aviation engines and medicinal purposes. This oil is purified by a filtration process and is then ready for use. The residue of the first pressing is treated and an additional supply of inferior oil, known as No. 3 grade, is obtained. After the extraction of the inferior oil, castor pomace remains, which, when ground, makes a valuable fertilizer.

Before the war, and the consequent demand for castor oil for airplane engines, American medicinal and industrial needs called for about 2,500,000 gallons per year. Commercially it was used in the manufacture of soaps, inks, dyes, artificial leather and fly paper.

India has long been the world's leading source of supply for castor beans. Of the total imports into this country before the war, 80 per cent came from India, America's own industry, which once flourished in the States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, succumbed some years ago to the cheaper importations from India, and could contribute little to the demands of the air service.

In September, 1917, the castor oil situation assumed such a serious aspect that the Signal Corps, through the Secretary of War, secured the appointment of a board to deal with the difficulty. The price recommended to be paid for beans so grown was \$3.50 per 46 pound bushel.

AMENDED COMPLAINT AGAINST ELI LILLY

In the amended complaint against Eli Lilly & Co., filed last week by the Government, the following wording is added to paragraph 3 of the original complaint: "And has made and is still making contracts with jobbers and wholesalers whereby respondent discriminates in price, and otherwise, in their favor in consideration of their maintaining said resale price."

A fourth paragraph is added which reads as follows: "Paragraph Four: That respondent for more than one year last past by means of contracts and by other means has been and now is discriminating in price and in allowances of cost of transportation and otherwise in favor of certain jobbers and wholesalers (1) on the condition that such jobbers and wholesalers will furnish and supply respondent's products on all orders not specifying any particular make, and (2) on the condition that such jobbers and wholesalers will instruct their sales force, both house and traveling, from time to time, to push respondent's goods in preference to all other makes, and (3) on other conditions of similar nature; and that respondent's said methods of marketing its goods are designed and calculated to, and do, cause such jobbers and wholesalers to confine their purchases, either largely or exclusively, to the products of the respondent, and hinder and prevent respondent's competitors from making sales of similar products to such jobbers and wholesalers."

Notes on New York Imports

About 1,500 gallons of bay rum were imported by McKesson & Robbins.

H. Kohnstamm & Co. received an importation of about 1,500 pounds of orchil extract.

Over 83,000 pounds of wine lees have been imported recently by the Tartar Chemical Co.

An importation of about 14,700 pounds of castor beans is credited to the Baker Castor Oil Co.

The Halle-Perris Trading Corporation received a recent importation of 2,400 pounds of natural indigo.

The Tartar Chemical Co. is credited with a recent importation of about 22,200 pounds of crude tartar.

Over 1,595,000 pounds of coconut oil have been imported recently by the Philippine Vegetable Oil Co.

Herbs of various kinds formed an importation involving about 11,000 pounds consigned to F. B. Vandergrift & Co., general forwarders.

Importations of citrated lime, comprising some 90,000 pounds, were consigned to Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. Chas. Pfizer & Co., were credited with an invoice of about 158,000 pounds.

Gillespie Bros. & Co., received large importations of nutmegs amounting to about 72,200 pounds. Some 32,500 pounds were consigned to Middleton & Co. The goods were shipped from the West Indies.

Large importations of licorice root were consigned to Murray & Nickell Manufacturing Co., covering some 218,000 pounds; McKesson & Robbins, about 93,500 pounds; and Henry Utard, 63,300 pounds.

BRITISH PRICES FOR COAL-TAR PRODUCTS

Fuel oils were in urgent request in England during July and the output continues to improve. Carboic acid is irregular and offered at lower prices. Naphthalene is also weaker, best qualities of refined making a shade under £30, while crude descriptions generally show a similar tendency.

Fixed prices for outside sales of toluol in the States are being instituted, 6s per American gallon being the present basis. The British equivalent is approximately 5s under—still a striking disparity.

Prices for coal-tar products are:

Pitch, f. o. b. London—50s a 55s per ton; East Coast, 32s a 33s, per ton; West Coast, 28s a 30s, per ton; South Wales, 40s a 42s, per ton.

Benzol—90 per cent, 1s per gallon, nominal; 50 per cent, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per gallon, nominal.

Toluol, 2s 4½d per gallon. Crude, 60-65 per cent benzol, 10½d per gallon.

Solvent naphtha, 4s to 4s 6d per gallon. Heavy naphtha, 2s 9d to 3s 3d per gallon. Naphthalene, £29 to £30 per ton.

Tar, London, 33s a 35s per ton. Midlands 28s a 29s per ton. North, 29s a 30s per ton.

Creosote, London, 4½d and 4¾d per gallon. North, 3¾d and 4d. Heavy oils, 4d to 4½d.

Carboic acid—60 per cent crude, 3s 0d to 3s 3d. Cresylic acid, 3s to 3s 6d per gallon.

Anthracene, 5d a 6d per unit.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk lb.	.72	—	.74
Acetone .....	.25 1/4	—	.25 3/4
Acetphenetidin	3.65	—	3.90
*Aconitine, 1/4-oz. vials	—	—	—
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1 .....	.85	—	.86
No. 2 .....	.80	—	.81
No. 3 .....	.71	—	.72
Alcohol 188 proof	—	—	4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	—	4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof ..	—	—	5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c. ....	.91 1/2	—	.92
97 p.c. ....	.94 1/2	—	.95
Denatured, 180 proof .....	.68	—	.69
188 proof .....	.69	—	.70
Aldehyde	1.25	—	1.45
Almonds, bitter .....	.41	—	.45
Sweet .....	.28	—	.29
Meal .....	.35	—	.37
Alolin, U. S. P., powd. ....	.95	—	.98
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)			
Ambergris, black	10.00	—	14.00
Grey	24.00	—	27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. ..	.80	—	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P. ..	—	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	—	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk .....	.75	—	.76
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd. ..	.12	—	.12 1/2
Hypophosphite	—	—	2.15
Iodide	—	—	4.30
Molybdate, Pure	—	—	.45
Muriate, C. P.	—	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....	.25	—	.26
Gran.	—	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	—	—	1.15
Persulphate	—	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	—	.60
Salcylate	1.60	—	1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	5.35	—	5.40
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butfer			
Antimony) .....	.18	—	.20
Needle powder .....	.13	—	.14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free			
sulphur .....	.35	—	.72
Antipyrine, bulk	19.00	—	20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride ..	—	—	31.20
Areca Nuts .....	.39	—	.40
Powdered .....	.44	—	.45
Argols .....	.16	—	.18
*Arsenic, red .....	.65	—	.66
*White .....	.10	—	.11
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P. 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P. 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	.37	—	.50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	—	—	.50
*Chlorate, pure .....	.50	—	.60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.70	—	3.80
St. Thomas	3.80	—	4.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of			
almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. v. oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	—	—	3.50
Salcylate	—	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	—	3.50
Subgallate	—	—	3.50
Subiodide	—	—	5.60
Subnitrate	—	—	3.30
Tannate	—	—	3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals .....	.07 3/4	—	.08 3/4
Crystals U.S.P., Kegs. ....	.08 3/4	—	.09

*Nominal.

†Fixed Government price

WHERE TO BUY

Conserve:—

GLYCERINE

By using:—

NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 William Street, New York City

Bromine, tech., bulk .....	.75	—	.76
Burgundy Pitch .....	.04 1/2	—	.05
*Imported	—	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals ..	4.20	—	4.25
Iodide	—	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.50	—	1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	11.50	—	12.00
Hydrobromide	10.70	—	12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	8.00	—	8.05
Phosphate	14.00	—	15.00
Sulphate	15.00	—	16.00
Calcium Glycero-phosphate ..	1.85	—	1.90
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.05
Iodide	—	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.34	—	.35
Sulphocarbonate	—	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk lb.	—	—	1.17 1/2
Square of 4 ounces	—	—	1.18 1/2
16's in 1-lb carton	—	—	1.21
24's in 1-lb cartons	—	—	1.20
32's in 1-lb carton	—	—	1.20
Cases of 100 blocks	—	—	1.18
Japan, refined, 2 1/2-lb. slabs ..	1.20	—	1.22
Monobromated, bulk	3.80	—	3.90
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.99	—	1.00
Powdered	1.20	—	1.25
Russian	4.30	—	4.35
Powdered	4.45	—	4.70
Carbon disulphide, tech 500			
lbs bulk .....	.09	—	.09 1/2
Casein, C. P. ....	.45	—	.49
Cerium Oxalate .....	.60	—	.62
Chalk, prec. light, English .....	.04 1/2	—	.04 3/4
Heavy .....	.03 1/4	—	.05
Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P.			
100 lb. lots, bottles incl'd ..	1.58	—	1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered ..	.05 1/4	—	.07 1/2
Wood, powdered .....	.07	—	.09
Chlorine, liquid .....	.15	—	.24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P. ....	.68	—	.65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	5.30	—	5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	—	—	1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	—	—	.61
Sulphate	—	—	.35
Cinnabar	—	—	3.45
Civet	2.50	—	2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison) .....	.45	—	.49
Oleate .....	.85	—	.96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	11.00	—	11.25
cryst., bulk	11.25	—	11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	.25	—	.27
Cases, fingers .....	.35	—	.36

*Nominal.

Codeine, Alk., Bulk	—	—	9.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	—	8.20
Phosphate, Bulk	6.80	—	6.85
Sulphate, Bulk	7.30	—	7.35
Collodion, U. S. P., .....	.41	—	.45
Colocynth, Trieste, whole .....	.33	—	.35
Pulp, U.S.P. ....	.48	—	.49
Spanish Apples .....	.29	—	.34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	—	—	.70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars,	—	—	1.65
20 p.c.	—	—	—
Corrosive Sublimite, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble .....	.78	—	1.00
Coumarin, refined	32.00	—	34.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	—	—	.69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	—	—	.69 1/2
Creosote, U.S.P.	1.85	—	1.95
*Carbonate	26.00	—	27.00
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	.18	—	.19
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste .....	.44	—	.46
Jewelers large	1.70	—	1.75
Small	1.68	—	1.72
French .....	.44	—	.46
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.90	—	3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	—	—	—
Reeds	—	—	—
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	—	—	2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr.			
vials	—	—	1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian .....	.90	—	.92
Spanish	1.00	—	1.05
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	—	—	.27
Washed	—	—	.35
U. S. P., 1880 .....	.27	—	.28
Eucalyptol	1.34	—	1.40
†Formaldehyde	—	—	1.69 1/2
Gelatin, silver	1.30	—	1.39
*Gold	—	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	—	—	—
Drums and bbls., added .....	.63	—	.64
C.P. in cans .....	.65	—	.66
Dynamite, drums included .....	.62	—	.63
Saponification, loose .....	.47	—	.48
Soap, Lye, loose .....	.43	—	.44
Grains of Paradise	1.35	—	1.50
Guaiacol, liquid	19.90	—	21.75
Guarana	1.00	—	1.05
Haarlem Oil, bottles	8.45	—	8.95
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.10	—	1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime .....	.45	—	.50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime lb.	.23	—	.24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	—	—	7.80
12-oz. bottles	—	—	16.50
16-oz. bottles	—	—	20.00
Hydroquinone	2.70	—	3.00
Ichthyol	—	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	4.25	—	4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	5.00	—	5.00
Crystals	—	—	5.53
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	—	—	1.00
Phosphate U.S.P.	—	—	.99
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	—	.99
Isinglass, American .....	.80	—	.81
Russian	6.85	—	7.00
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U. S. P.	3.20	—	3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies .....	.28	—	.33
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. ....	.39	—	.43
Anhydrous, cans .....	.49	—	.51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	—	—	2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian .....	.19	—	.20
*Sticks, bbls., Corigliano .....	.49	—	.50
Lupulin, U. S. P.	2.50	—	3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	1.60	—	1.65
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. lb.	.20	—	.21
Glycero-phosphate	—	—	4.55
Hypophosphite	1.65	—	1.70
Iodide	—	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	—	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	—	2.15
Salcylate	1.30	—	1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech			
100-lbs.	3.37	—	3.45
U. S. P.	3.62	—	3.85
Manganese Glycero-phos.	4.50	—	4.70
Hypophosphite	1.65	—	1.70
Iodide	—	—	4.85
Peroxide .....	.75	—	.80
Sulphate, crystals .....	.60	—	.65
Manna, large flake .....	.89	—	.94
Small flake .....	.70	—	.75
Menthol, Japanese	3.30	—	3.35

*Nominal.

†Govt. fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	125.00
Bisulphate .....lb.	1.53
Blue Mass .....lb.	.95
Powdered .....lb.	.97
Blue Ointment, 33 1/3 p.c. ....lb.	.93
Calomel, American .....lb.	2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst. ....lb.	1.84
Powdered, Granular .....lb.	1.79
Iodine, Green .....lb.	4.25
Red .....lb.	4.35
Yellow .....lb.	4.25
Red Precipitate .....lb.	2.19
Powdered .....lb.	2.26
White Precipitate .....lb.	2.29
Powdered .....lb.	2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal. ....lb.	15.00
Milk, powdered .....lb.	.16
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	17 1/4 - 19 1/4
Morphine, Acet. bulk .....oz.	11.80
Salphate, bulk .....oz.	11.80
Diactyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans .....lb.	15.90
Moss, Iceland .....lb.	.32
Irish .....lb.	.18
Musk, pods, Cab .....oz.	12.00
Tonquin .....oz.	24.00
Grain Cab .....oz.	18.50
Tonquin .....oz.	37.00
Druggists .....oz.	29.90
"Synthetic .....lb.	29.90
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	.27
Salphate .....lb.	.27
Noreain (See Procaine) ....lb.	.15
Nux Vomica, whole .....lb.	.15
Powdered .....lb.	.14
Oxym, cases, U.S.P. ....lb.	22.50
Granular .....lb.	24.50
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	24.00
Oxall, pure U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50
Papain .....lb.	1.55
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10
Paris Green, kegs .....lb.	.43
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.06
Cream White .....lb.	.09
Lily White .....lb.	.10
Snow White .....lb.	.13
Phenolphthalein .....lb.	6.00
Phosphorus, yellow .....lb.	1.70
Red .....lb.	1.80
Pilocarpine .....oz.	16.00
Piperin .....lb.	13.00
Poppy Heads .....lb.	.85
Potassium acetate .....lb.	1.50
Bicar. ....lb.	1.20
Bisulphate .....lb.	.45
C. P. ....lb.	.75
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.) ....lb.	1.25
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10 .....lb.	1.60
Citrate, bulk .....oz.	2.15
Glycerophosphate, bulk .....oz.	2.20
Hypophosphite, bulk .....oz.	2.15
Iodine, bulk .....oz.	2.15
Lactophosphate, bulk .....oz.	2.15
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	3.75
Salicylate .....lb.	2.00
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	1.11
Tartrate, powdered .....lb.	1.31
Procaine, oz. bottles .....lb.	7.00
5 gr. bottles .....lb.	1.90
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. ....oz.	.98
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins .....oz.	.90
30-oz. tins .....oz.	.91
25-oz. tins .....oz.	.92
5-oz. tins .....oz.	.94
1-oz. tins .....oz.	.98
Second Hands Java .....oz.	1.00
Second hands, American. ....oz.	1.05
Amsterdam .....oz.	1.10
German .....oz.	1.10
Java .....oz.	1.10
Quinine alk. crystals, tins .....oz.	1.05
Sulphate, tins .....oz.	.70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	7.75
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. ....lb.	.45
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	44 1/4
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble. ....lb.	33.00
U. S. P. Insoluble .....lb.	31.00
Salicin, bulk .....lb.	16.00
Saliol, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	1.50
Sandalwood .....lb.	.60
Ground .....lb.	.65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	47.00
Powdered .....lb.	47.50
Scammony, resin .....lb.	—
Powdered .....lb.	—
*Nominal.	

WHERE TO BUY

The HANOVER COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists

72 Cliff Street, New York

Telephone, Beckman 6111
Factories and Laboratories, Newark, N. J.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMMONIUM VALERATE, U. S. P.

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IRON VALERATE, U. S. P.

QUININE VALERATE, U. S. P.

VALERIC ACID

GUAIACOL LIQUID, U. S. P.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE

all grades

SACCHARIN INSOLUBLE

spot and future

THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY

13-21 Park Row N. Y. City

Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. ....lb.	34 1/2
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots. ....oz.	62 1/4
Soap, Castile, white, pure. ....lb.	.70
Marseilles, white .....lb.	.17
Green, pure .....lb.	.17
Ordinary .....lb.	.14
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	.25
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P. ....lb.	2.80
Bicar. U.S.P., powd. bbls. ....lb.	.02 1/4
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	.65
Caodylate, U.S.P. ....oz.	2.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8 1/2 Rev. crystals, c. b. 10 .....lb.	.30
Granular c. b. 10 .....lb.	.33
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst. ....lb.	.67
Granular, U.S.P. ....lb.	.77
Glycerophosphate, crystals. ....lb.	2.15
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	.17
Recryst. ....lb.	.25
Dried .....lb.	.25
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.92
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) ....lb.	.12
Tungstate .....lb.	.27
Spermaceti, blocks .....lb.	.27
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. ....lb.	.45
Aromatic, U. S. P. ....lb.	.47
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. ....lb.	.48
Ether Comp. ....lb.	1.65
Storax, liquid cases .....lb.	3.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk .....lb.	.75
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	3.30
Nitrate .....lb.	.24
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25
Strychnine Alkd., cryst. ....oz.	1.80
Acetate .....oz.	1.80
Nitrate .....oz.	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk. ....oz.	1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered. ....lb.	.51
Sulphonol, 100 oz. lots .....lb.	1.25
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb. ....lb.	15.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	16.00
Sulphur, bbls. ....100 lbs.	2.35
Flour com'l bags .....100 lbs.	2.25
Flowers .....100 lbs.	4.05
Tamarinds, bbls. ....lb.	.09 1/2
Kegs .....per keg	4.95
Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb.	.67
U. S. P. ....lb.	.73
Terpin Hydrate .....lb.	.54
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	13.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	16.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls. ....lb.	.28
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. ....lb.	1.00
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.	
Turpentine, Venice, True .....lb.	—
Artificial .....lb.	.07
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	
Vanillin .....oz.	.80
Witch Hazel Ext., able dist. ....lb.	1.18
Zinc Carbonate .....lb.	.21
Chloride .....lb.	.14 1/2
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	4.00
Metallic, C. P. ....lb.	.45
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. ....lb.	.34
*Nominal.	

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c. ....lb.	.17	—	.17 1/4
*Glacial .....lb.	.62 1/4	—	.63
Acetyl-salicylic .....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
*Benzoic, from gum .....lb.	—	—	—
U. S. P. ex toluol .....lb.	3.10	—	3.25
Boric, cryst., bbls .....lb.	1.34	—	.15
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	1.34	—	.15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. ....lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Camphoric .....lb.	4.30	—	4.45
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs. ....lb.	.45 1/2	—	.46 1/2
1-lb. bottles .....lb.	.52 1/2	—	.53
5-lb. bottles .....lb.	—	—	.56
50 to 100-lb. tins .....lb.	—	—	.54 1/2
Chromic, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Chrysophanic .....lb.	6.20	—	6.35
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs. ....lb.	.44 1/2	—	.46 1/2
Powdered .....lb.	.82 1/2	—	.83
Second hands .....lb.	.92	—	.92 1/2
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. ....gal.	1.05	—	1.15
Formic, 75 p.c., tech .....lb.	.36 1/2	—	.38
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Glycerophosphoric .....lb.	3.45	—	5.00
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150 .....oz.	.25	—	.30
Hydrobromic, Conc. ....lb.	2.40	—	2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P. ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P. ....lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Hydroisocofluoric, 10 p.c. tech. ....lb.	.40	—	.45
20 p.c. tech. ....lb.	.50	—	.60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	2.50
U. S. P. 10 p.c. ....lb.	.65	—	.70
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII. ....lb.	2.15	—	2.25
U. S. P. IX .....lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Molybdic, C.P. ....lb.	6.90	—	7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys. ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.02 1/4
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys .....lb.	.08 1/2	—	Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic .....lb.	.20	—	.23
Oleic, purified .....lb.	.23	—	.28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	.46	—	.50
*Picric, kegs .....lb.	—	—	—
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy U. S. P. ....lb.	.43	—	.48
50 p.c. tech. ....lb.	.32	—	.37
Pyrogallie, resublimed .....lb.	3.20	—	3.45
Crystals, bottles .....lb.	2.70	—	2.85
Pyroligneous, purified .....lb.	—	—	.06
Technical .....gal.	.12	—	12 1/4
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Stearic, triple pressed .....lb.	.26	—	.28
Sulphuric, C.P. ....lb.	.07	—	.08
66 deg. tech f.o.b. wks. ....ton	28.00	—	Gov. pr.
*Sulphurous .....lb.	—	—	—
Tannic .....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	1.48	—	1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	.86	—	.87
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	.85	—	.86
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.40	—	4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter .....lb.	12.75	—	12.80
Artificial, chlorine traces. ....lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Free from chlorine .....lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Amber, crude .....lb.	2.40	—	2.45
Rectified .....lb.	2.75	—	2.80
Anise .....lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Bay .....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Bergamot .....lb.	5.75	—	5.90
Synthetic .....lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Bois de Rose .....lb.	4.75	—	5.25
Cade .....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs .....lb.	.80	—	.85
Camphor, heavy gravity .....lb.	.12	—	.18
Japanese, white .....lb.	.22	—	.23
Caraway, Rectified .....lb.	8.50	—	8.60
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech. ....lb.	2.20	—	2.30
Lead, Free .....lb.	2.40	—	2.45
Redistilled, U. S. P. ....lb.	2.75	—	2.80
Cedar Leaf .....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Cedar Wood .....lb.	.21	—	.22
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy. ....lb.	22.00	—	22.25
Citronella, Ceylon, drums. ....lb.	.54	—	.55
Java .....lb.	.70	—	.75
Cloves, can .....lb.	3.25	—	3.30
Bottles .....lb.	3.35	—	3.40
Copaiba .....lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Coriander .....lb.	22.00	—	23.00
Cubeb .....lb.	7.50	—	7.60
Cumin .....lb.	11.50	—	11.60
Erigeron .....lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Eucalyptus, Australian .....lb.	.65	—	.75
Fennel, sweet .....lb.	4.00	—	4.10
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Geranium, Rose Algerian ..lb.	10.00	10.25
Bourbon (Reunion) ..lb.	9.00	9.50
Turkish ..lb.	4.75	5.00
Ginger ..lb.	8.00	8.25
Gingergrass ..lb.	—	—
Hemlock ..lb.	1.25	1.30
Juniper Berries, rect. ..lb.	12.50	12.75
Twice rect ..lb.	14.00	14.25
Wood ..lb.	2.00	2.25
Lavender Flowers ..lb.	5.65	5.75
Garden ..lb.	.65	.65
Spike ..lb.	.90	1.45
Lemon, U.S.P. ..lb.	1.15	1.50
Lemongrass, Native ..lb.	1.40	1.50
Limes, Expressed ..lb.	5.75	5.85
Distilled ..lb.	2.25	2.30
Linaloe ..lb.	5.00	5.10
Mace, distilled ..lb.	2.40	2.50
Mustard, natural ..lb.	—	—
Artificial ..lb.	24.00	24.25
Neroli, bigarade ..lb.	80.00	90.00
Petale ..lb.	90.00	95.00
Artificial ..lb.	24.00	24.25
Nutmeg ..lb.	2.40	2.45
Orange, bitter ..lb.	2.35	2.40
Sweet, West Indian ..lb.	1.90	1.95
Italian ..lb.	2.50	2.75
Oris Concrete ..oz.	5.00	5.05
Organum, Imitation ..lb.	.40	.50
Patchouli ..lb.	30.00	30.25
Pennyroyal ..lb.	1.75	1.85
Imported ..lb.	1.20	1.30
Peppermint, tins ..lb.	3.20	3.25
Bottles ..lb.	3.30	3.40
Bulk ..lb.	3.35	3.50
Petit Grain, So. America ..lb.	3.30	3.40
French ..lb.	7.00	8.00
Pinus Sylvestris ..lb.	5.50	5.60
Pumilio ..lb.	—	5.00
Rose, French ..oz.	—	28.00
Synthetic ..oz.	3.00	4.00
Rosemary, French ..lb.	1.10	1.15
Safrol ..lb.	4.45	4.7
Sandalwood, East India ..lb.	13.50	13.75
Sassafras, natural ..lb.	2.30	2.40
Artificial ..lb.	.40	.45
Savin ..lb.	7.00	7.25
Spruce ..lb.	1.10	1.15
Spearment ..lb.	3.75	3.85
Tansy, Amer. ..lb.	3.50	3.60
Thyme, red, French ..lb.	2.00	2.10
White, French ..lb.	2.00	2.10
Wine, Ethereal, light ..lb.	—	—
Wintergreen, leaves, true ..lb.	5.00	5.10
Birch, Sweet ..lb.	2.75	3.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	.85	.90
Wormseed ..lb.	11.25	11.75
Wormwood, Dom. ..lb.	4.50	4.75
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon ..lb.	18.00	18.50
Manila ..lb.	40.00	41.00
Artificial ..lb.	12.00	13.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern) ..lb.	17.50	18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles ..lb.	4.50	5.50
Cubeb ..lb.	7.00	7.25
Ginger ..lb.	3.50	3.60
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) ..lb.	6.75	7.50
Pepper, black ..lb.	6.50	—
Malefern ..lb.	12.00	12.20
Mullein (so-called) ..lb.	5.00	5.25
*Oris, domestic ..lb.	4.00	4.50
Imported ..lb.	—	20.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAEMS

Copaiba, Para ..lb.	.60	.64
South American ..lb.	.81	.82
Fir, Canada ..gal.	5.95	6.00
Oregon ..gal.	1.70	1.75
Peru ..lb.	3.65	3.70
Tolu ..lb.	1.00	1.05

BARKS

Angostura ..lb.	.41	.57
Basswood Bark, pressed ..lb.	.18	.21
Blackhaw, of root ..lb.	.30	.35
of Tree ..lb.	.19	.21
Buckthorn ..lb.	.22½	.23½
Calisaya ..lb.	.80	.90
Cascara Sagrada ..lb.	.17	.19
Cascarilla, quills ..lb.	.20	.22
Siftings ..lb.	.11½	.13½
Chestnut ..lb.	.09	.10

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

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ESSENTIAL - OILS

Cinchona, red quills ..lb.	.89	1.08
Broken ..lb.	.84	.95
*Yellow "quills" ..lb.	—	—
*Broken ..lb.	.74	.79
*Loxa, pale, bs. ..lb.	—	—
Powdered, boxes ..lb.	—	—
*Maracabo, yellow, powd. ..lb.	.10½	.11½
Condurango ..lb.	.10	.11
Cotton Root ..lb.	.53	.63
Cramp (true) ..lb.	.11	.12
Cramp (so-called) ..lb.	.06½	.07
Dogwood, Jamaica ..lb.	.09½	.10
Elm, grinding ..lb.	.17½	.19½
Select bds. ..lb.	.08	.10
Ordinary ..lb.	.07	.07½
Hemlock ..lb.	.22½	.24
Mezeron ..lb.	.06½	.07
Oak, red ..lb.	.04½	.05
White ..lb.	.05½	.06
Orange Peel, bitter ..lb.	.12	.13½
Malaga, sweet ..lb.	.12½	.13
Trieste, sweet ..lb.	.13	.15
Prickly Ash, Southern ..lb.	.14	.16
Northern ..lb.	.40	.42
Pomegranate of Root ..lb.	.30	.31
*Quebracho ..lb.	.11½	.13½
Sassafras, ordinary ..lb.	.17½	.19
Select ..lb.	.58	.64
Simaruba ..lb.	.11	.12
*Soap, whole ..lb.	.15	.17
Cut ..lb.	.13	.13½
Crushed ..lb.	.43	.45
Wahoo, of Root ..lb.	.19	.20
of Tree ..lb.	.06	.07
Willow, Black ..lb.	.15	.15½
White ..lb.	.07	.08
White Pine ..lb.	.04½	.05
White Poplar ..lb.	.08	.14
Wild Cherry ..lb.	.06	.06½
Witch Hazel ..lb.	—	—

BEANS

Calabar ..lb.	.39	.42
St. Ignatius ..lb.	.24	.26
St. John's Bread ..lb.	.30	.32
Tonka, Angostura ..lb.	.98	1.05
Para ..lb.	.64	.69
Surinam ..lb.	.70	.74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole ..lb.	4.50	6.00
Cuts ..lb.	3.25	3.30
Bourbon ..lb.	2.20	3.00
South American ..lb.	2.90	3.10
Tahiti, White Label ..lb.	1.45	1.50
Green Label ..lb.	1.45	1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary ..lb.	1.15	1.20
*XX ..lb.	1.20	1.22
Powdered ..lb.	1.15	1.25
Fish ..lb.	.29	.30
Horse, Nettle, dry ..lb.	.80	1.00
Juniper ..lb.	.08	.09
Laurel ..lb.	.07½	.08½
Poke ..lb.	.11	.12
Prickly Ash ..lb.	.11	.12
Saw Palmetto ..lb.	.18½	.19½
Sloe ..lb.	.50	.55
Sumac ..lb.	.06	.07

*Nominal.

FLOWERS

Arnica ..lb.	.94	.99
Powdered ..lb.	1.14	1.20
Borage ..lb.	.60	.70
Calendula ..lb.	3.50	4.00
Chamomile, German ..lb.	—	—
Hungarian type ..lb.	.48	.55
Roman ..lb.	.97	1.05
Spanish ..lb.	.40	.50
Clover Tops ..lb.	.23	.24
Dogwood ..lb.	.14	.15
Elder ..lb.	.30	.32
Insect, open ..lb.	.30	.35
Closed ..lb.	.39	.40
*Powd. Flowers and stems ..lb.	.32	.34
Powd. Flowers ..lb.	.34	.36
*Kousso ..lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary ..lb.	.28	.30
Select ..lb.	.32	.33
Linden, with leaves ..lb.	.34	.36
Without leaves ..lb.	.48	.50
Malva, blue ..lb.	3.25	3.30
Black ..lb.	.45	.50
Mullein ..lb.	1.75	1.85
Orange ..lb.	1.50	1.95
Os-Eye, Daisy ..lb.	.05	1.20
Poppy, red ..lb.	1.00	1.25
Rosemary ..lb.	.65	.75
Saffron, American ..lb.	.44	.44½
Valencia ..lb.	15.70	16.00
Tilia (see Linden) ..lb.	—	—

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados ..lb.	1.00	1.10
Cape ..lb.	.17	.18
Curacao, cases ..lb.	.09½	.10
Socotrine, whole ..lb.	.69	.75
Powdered ..lb.	.74	.80
Ammoniac, tears ..lb.	1.40	1.45
Powdered ..lb.	1.45	1.50
Arabic, firsts ..lb.	—	—
*Seconds ..lb.	—	—
Sorts Amber ..lb.	—	.30
Powdered ..lb.	.35	.40
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. ..lb.	2.10	2.20
Powdered, U.S.P. ..lb.	2.10	2.25
Benzoin, Siam ..lb.	1.60	1.75
Sumatra ..lb.	.33	.42
Catechu ..lb.	.19	.22
*Chicle, Mexican ..lb.	.80	.85
Damar Batavia, No. 1 ..lb.	.29	.30
Euphorbium ..lb.	—	.30
Powdered ..lb.	—	.35
Galbanum ..lb.	1.45	1.50
Gamboge ..lb.	2.00	2.10
Guaic ..lb.	1.25	1.30
Hemlock ..lb.	.80	.90
Kauri No. 1 ..lb.	.53	.55
Kino ..lb.	.85	.90
Mastic ..lb.	1.35	1.50
Myrrh, Select ..lb.	.55	.60
Sorts ..lb.	.45	.50
Siftings ..lb.	.40	.45
Olibanum, siftings ..lb.	.13	.14
Tears ..lb.	.17	.22
Sandarac ..lb.	.75	.80
*Senegal, picked ..lb.	.36	.42
Sorts ..lb.	.34	.39
Thus, per bbl. ..280-lb.	13.00	13.50
Spruce ..lb.	.65	.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo first ..lb.	2.85	2.90
Seconds ..lb.	2.50	3.20
*Thirds ..lb.	2.75	2.95
*Turkey, firsts ..lb.	—	—
*Seconds ..lb.	—	—
*Thirds ..lb.	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite ..lb.	.45	.50
Balmoney ..lb.	.09	.10
Bay, true ..lb.	—	—
Belladonna ..lb.	1.35	1.40
Boneset, leaves and tops ..lb.	.18	.20
Buchu, short ..lb.	—	1.45
Long ..lb.	1.50	1.55
Cannabis, true, imported ..lb.	3.40	3.50
American ..lb.	.50	1.00
Catnip ..lb.	.08	.10
Chestnut ..lb.	.09½	.05
Chiretta ..lb.	.45	.48
*Coca, Huanuco ..lb.	—	—
*Truxillo ..lb.	—	—
Coltsfoot ..lb.	.18	.20
*Conium ..lb.	—	—
Corn Silk ..lb.	.11	.12
Damiana ..lb.	.16	.18
Deer Tongue ..lb.	.24	.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.45
Imported	lb.	.55	—	.70
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.09
Euphorbia	lb.	.18	—	.19
Grindelia Pilulifera	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.11 1/4
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	—	—	—
Hembane, German	lb.	—	—	—
Russian	lb.	1.40	—	1.90
Domestic	lb.	1.65	—	1.85
Henna	lb.	.28	—	.30
Horehound	lb.	.22	—	.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.29	—	.30
Laurel	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.12 3/4
Life Everlasting	lb.	.09	—	.10
Liverwort	lb.	.33	—	.37
Lobelia	lb.	.09	—	.10
Matteo	lb.	.30	—	.32
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—	—
French	lb.	—	—	—
Motherwort herb	lb.	—	—	.15
Patchouli	lb.	.73	—	.80
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	—	.18
Peppermint, American	lb.	.27	—	.29
Pichi	lb.	.09	—	.10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.47	—	.50
Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	—	.08
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.13	—	.14
Rue	lb.	—	—	.56
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—	—
Grinding	lb.	.27 1/4	—	.28
Greek, stemless	lb.	.19 1/4	—	.19 3/4
Spanish	lb.	.19	—	.19 1/2
Savory	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.80	—	.90
Half Leaf	lb.	.40	—	.42
Siftings	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.14	—	.19
Tinneyvelly	lb.	.17	—	.19
Fods	lb.	.15 1/4	—	.17 1/4
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.20	—	.21
Spearmint, American	lb.	.28	—	.31
Squaw Vine	lb.	.20	—	.22
Stramonium	lb.	.09	—	.11
Tansy	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 3/4
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.12 3/4
French	lb.	.21	—	.24
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.24	—	.27
Wormwood imported	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Yerba Santa	lb.	—	—	—

ROOTS

Aconite, Spanish	lb.	.38	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50
German	lb.	.69	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.80
Alkanet	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Aitha, cut	lb.	.75	—	.80
Whole	lb.	.33	—	.37
Angelica America	lb.	.48	—	.55
German	lb.	—	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.80	—	.95
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.19	—	.20
Bermuda	lb.	.55	—	.60
St. Vincent	lb.	.35	—	.40
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.06	—	.07
Beersfoot	lb.	.08	—	.09
Belladonna	lb.	2.60	—	2.75
Powdered	lb.	3.55	—	3.80
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.17	—	.19
Beth	lb.	.16	—	.20
Blood	lb.	.22	—	.24
Blueflag	lb.	.31	—	.33
Bryonia	lb.	.29	—	.30
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	—	.20
American	lb.	.18	—	.19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	—	—	1.50
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cobash, black, natural	lb.	.11	—	.12
Blue	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Colchicum	lb.	3.80	—	3.15
Colombo, whole	lb.	.25	—	.28
Comfrey	lb.	.20	—	.24
Culver's	lb.	.14	—	.15
Cranesbill see Geranium	lb.	—	—	—
Dandelion, English	lb.	.35	—	.40
American	lb.	.29	—	.31
Doggrass Dom.-Rock Co.	lb.	.52	—	.70
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.30	—	.32
Echinacea	lb.	.30	—	.32
Elecampane	lb.	.09	—	.10
Galangal	lb.	.27	—	.30
Gelsemium	lb.	.08	—	.10
Seniian	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.22
Geranium	lb.	.09	—	.10
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—	—

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H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.
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BOTANICAL DRUGS

Ibero-American Export Co.,
INCORPORATED
13 Bridge Street, New York

OFFER

Rosemary Leaves — Dinitrochlorbenzol
African Caraway Seed

Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached ..	lb.	1.54	—	.21
Bleached	lb.	.25	—	.26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	—	5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	14.00	—	14.50
Northwestern	lb.	13.00	—	15.00
Southern	lb.	8.00	—	12.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.40	—	5.60
Powdered	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Hellebore, Black	lb.	.24	—	.26
White, Domestic	lb.	.25	—	.28
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.44
*Imported	lb.	3.15	—	3.25
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.10	—	3.25
Rio	lb.	.60	—	.65
Jalap, whole	lb.	.70	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	.17 1/4	—	.19
Kava Kava	lb.	.80	—	.90
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.80	—	.90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.32	—	.35
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.34	—	.38
Selected	lb.	.35	—	.36
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.73
Lovage, American	lb.	.25	—	.27
Manaca	lb.	.08	—	.10
Mandrake	lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Musk, Russian	lb.	.22	—	.24
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.195	—	2.10
Verona	lb.	.35	—	.40
Paraira Brava	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pellitory	lb.	.42	—	.43
Pink, true	lb.	.17	—	.19
Pleurisy	lb.	.07	—	.08
Poke	lb.	.13	—	.15
Rhatany	lb.	.80	—	.85
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.60	—	.65
Chips	lb.	.75	—	2.50
Cuts	lb.	.62	—	.70
High Dried	lb.	.74	—	.78
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.40	—	.45
American	lb.	.65	—	.75
Mexican	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Senega, Northern	lb.	.95	—	.97
Southern	lb.	.45	—	.50
Serpentaria	lb.	.17	—	.20
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.34	—	.35
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	—	.38
Canada natural	lb.	.45	—	.50
Stripped	lb.	.28	—	.30
Spikenard	lb.	.13	—	.14
Squill, white	lb.	.11 1/4	—	.12
Stillingia	lb.	.09	—	.10
Stone	lb.	.08 1/4	—	.08 1/2
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
China	lb.	.40	—	.45
Madras	lb.	.39	—	.45
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
True (Aletris)	lb.	—	—	—
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	—	—
*English	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
*German	lb.	.11	—	.14
Japanese	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Dock	lb.	.09	—	.11
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	—

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.26	—	.26 1/2
Spanish	lb.	.26 1/4	—	.27
Star	lb.	—	—	—
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—	—

Caraway, African	lb.	.52	—	.53
*Dutch	lb.	.80	—	.85
Cardamoms, fair bleached	lb.	.40	—	.40 1/4
Celery	lb.	3.70	—	3.80
Colchicum	lb.	.39	—	.40
Conium	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/4
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.13 1/4	—	.14 1/4
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.13 1/4	—	.14 1/4
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.13 1/4	—	.14 1/4
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.13 1/4	—	.14
Morocco	lb.	.19 1/2	—	.20
Dill	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/4
Fennel, French	lb.	—	—	—
*German, small	lb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	18.25	—	18.75
Flax, whole	per bbl.	.10 1/4	—	.11 1/4
Ground	lb.	.13 1/4	—	.13 1/2
Foenugreek	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/2
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/2
*Russian	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/2
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.29 1/4	—	.30 1/4
Larkspur	lb.	—	—	—
Lobelia	lb.	—	—	—
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.15 1/4	—	.15 1/2
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.19	—	.20
California, brown	lb.	.11 1/4	—	.12
Chinese	lb.	.27	—	.28
English, yellow	lb.	.19	—	.20
Parsley	lb.	—	—	—
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.80	—	.81
Russian, blue	lb.	.40	—	.41
Indian	lb.	1.13	—	1.22
Quince	lb.	—	—	—
Rape, English	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10
Japanese small	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/4
Domestic	lb.	.11	—	.12
Sabadilla	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Kombe	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4
South American	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/2
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.12 1/2
French	lb.	.08	—	.09
Worm, American	lb.	.83	—	.88
Levant	lb.	—	—	—

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.30	—	.31
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.17	—	.17 1/4
Saigon genuine	lb.	.56	—	.57
Capsicum, African	lb.	.22	—	.22 1/4
Japan	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
Cassia Buds	lb.	.28	—	.30
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.16 1/4	—	.16 1/2
Mombasa	lb.	.28 1/2	—	.31
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.61	—	.62
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.46 1/4	—	.47
Zanzibar	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/4
Ginger, African	lb.	.19	—	.20
Cochin "D"	lb.	.17 1/4	—	.18
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/4
Japan	lb.	.56	—	.57
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.46	—	.47
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.37	—	.37 1/4
Nutmegs 110s	lb.	.27	—	.27 1/4
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.33 1/4	—	.33 1/2
White	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.07 1/2
Pimento	lb.	—	—	—

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.45	—	.46
Bees, Yellow, crude	lb.	.44	—	.45
White	lb.	.62	—	.64
*Candelilla	lb.	.54	—	.55
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.95	—	.96
No. 1	lb.	.93	—	.94
No. 2	lb.	.87	—	.89
No. 3	lb.	.74	—	.75
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	—	.17
White	lb.	.18	—	.20
Japan	lb.	.23	—	.24
*Montan, crude	lb.	.34	—	.36
Substitute	lb.	.40	—	.42
Ozokerite, crude, brown ..	lb.	.34	—	.35
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/4
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14 1/4	—	.14 1/2
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	—	—	—
Stearic Acid—	lb.	.22	—	.22 1/4
Single pressed	lb.	.24	—	.24 1/4
Double pressed	lb.	.27 1/4	—	.28 1/4
Triple pressed	lb.	—	—	—
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c. ....lb.	.17	—	.17%
56 p.c. ....lb.	.28 1/4	—	.29
70 p.c. ....lb.	.45	—	.46
*80 p.c. ....lb.	.42 1/4	—	.43 1/4
Glacial ....lb.	.62 1/2	—	.63
Alum, ammonia, lump ....lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05 1/4
Ground ....lb.	.05 1/4	—	.05 1/4
Powdered ....lb.	.05 1/4	—	.05 1/4
Chrome ....lb.	.22 1/2	—	.23 1/2
Potash lump ....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Ground ....lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Alum, Potash, Powdered...lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Soda, Ground ....100 lbs.	—	—	.63
Aluminum chloride, liq....lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05
Sulph., high grade ....lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04
Low grade ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.02 1/4
Aluminum hydrate light ....lb.	.17	—	.18 1/4
Heavy ....lb.	.11	—	.12 1/4
Arsenic, white ....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.17
Red ....lb.	.65	—	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous ....lb.	.38	—	.43
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car. lb.	.22	—	.24
20 deg., carboys ....lb.	.17 1/2	—	.20 1/4
18 deg., carboys ....lb.	.16 1/4	—	.17 1/4
16 deg., carboys ....lb.	.14	—	.17
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P....lb.	.19	—	.21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray ....lb.	.22 1/4	—	.23 1/4
Granulated, white ....lb.	.22 1/4	—	.23
Lump ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Sulphate, foreign ....100 lbs.	8.00	—	8.50
Domestic ....lb.	—	—	—
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c....lb.	—	—	—
65 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	—
47 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry ....lb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/4
Barium, chloride ....ton	85.00	—	95.00
Dioxide ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate ....lb.	.11 1/4	—	.12 1/4
Barytes, floated, white....ton	31.00	—	38.00
Off color ....ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03
*Calcium Acetate, ....100 lbs.	6.00	—	6.05
Carbide ....ton	70.00	—	72.00
Carbonate ....lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	24.00	—	26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—
Solid, second hands....ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran. second hands....ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c....lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Carbon tetrachloride ....lb.	.15 1/2	—	.20
Copper Carbonate ....lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris) ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Second hands ....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.08 1/4
Powdered ....lb.	.10 1/4	—	.11 1/4
Copperas, f.o.b. works....100 lbs.	1.80	—	2.20
Fusel Oil, crude ....gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined ....gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls. lb.	—	—	.05
48 p.c. in carboys ....lb.	—	—	.09
52 p.c. in carboys ....lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar. lb.	.15 1/4	—	.16 1/4
Broken Cakes ....lb.	.16	—	.16 1/4
Granulated ....lb.	.17 1/4	—	.17 1/4
Arsenate, powdered ....lb.	.31	—	.35
Paste ....lb.	.15	—	.17 1/4
*Nitrate ....lb.	Nominal	—	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Foreign ....lb.	—	—	.10 1/4
Red, American ....lb.	—	—	.10 1/4
Sulphate, basic ....lb.	—	—	.08 1/4
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	—	—	.09 1/4
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over....lb.	—	—	.10 1/4
English ....lb.	Nominal	—	—
Lime, hydrate ....lb.	Nominal	—	—
Sulphur solution ....gal.	.15	—	.19 1/4
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal. ....lb.	42.00	—	44.00
f. o. b. N. Y. ....lb.	65.00	—	70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.02 1/4
20 deg. carboys ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.02 1/4
22 deg. carboys ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03 1/4
Nickel oxide ....lb.	.60	—	.70
Salts, single ....lb.	.14	—	.15
double ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys lb.	.07 1/4	—	.07 1/4
*38 deg. carboys ....lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
40 deg. carboys ....lb.	.08	—	.08 1/4
42 deg. carboys ....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.08 1/4
Agua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	—	.05 1/4
38 deg. carboyslb.	—	—	.05 1/4
40 deg. carboyslb.	—	—	.06
42 deg. carboyslb.	—	—	.06 1/4

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

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Prussiate of Potash!

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Also:

Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials
and Other Chemicals

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
 Boston San Francisco



L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, Inc.

100 William St. Est. 1890 New York
 San Francisco Los Angeles

Tel. Rector 5083

PAUL WENGER COMPANY
 35 NASSAU STREET

Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilizers, Naval
Stores, Intermediates, Oils, Paints,
Aniline Dyes, Dye Bases & Dye
Woods. Spots & Futures.

Phosphorus, red ....lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Yellow ....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Plaster of Paris ....bbl.	1.50	—	1.76
True Dental ....bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92 ....lb.	.74 1/4	—	.76 1/4
Potassium Bichromate ....lb.	.45	—	.45 1/4
Carbonate, calc ....lb.	.68	—	.75
Chlorate, cryst ....lb.	.39	—	.40
Powdered ....lb.	.36	—	.38
Muriate, basis 80p.c. per ton	350.00	—	370.00
Prussiate, red ....lb.	2.60	—	2.70
Yellow ....lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Saltpetre, Granulated ....lb.	.27 1/4	—	.27 1/4
Refined ....lb.	.31 1/4	—	.31 1/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	2.05	—	2.15
In bbls. ....100 lbs.	2.90	—	3.00
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid. 100 lbs.	4.10	—	4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.			
100 lbs.	5.75	—	6.10
Sodium Bichromate ....lb.	.25 1/4	—	.27 1/4
Bisulphate ....lb.	—	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Chlorate ....lb.	.18	—	.20 1/4
Cyanide ....lb.	.38 1/4	—	.40
Hyposulphite, bbls....100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Kegs ....100 lbs.	2.40	—	2.60
*Nitrate, tech. ....lb.	—	—	4.10
Refined ....lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Nitrite ....lb.	.30	—	.32
Prussiate, Yellow ....lb.	.56	—	.58
Silicate, 60 p.c. ....100 lbs.	6.00	—	6.25
40 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.60

*Nominal.

Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt 100 lbs.	1.50	—	2.50
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst....lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
40 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.60
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—
*f. o. b. Baltimore ....ton	—	—	—
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks....ton	18.00	—	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks....ton	28.00	—	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks....ton	32.00	—	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	5.00	—	.50
Tin, bichloride ....lb.	22	—	Nominal
Zinc, carbonate ....lb.	.15 1/4	—	.16
Chloride ....lb.	.15 1/4	—	.17
Oxide ....lb.	.14 1/4	—	.17
Sulphate ....lb.	.05	—	.05 1/4

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDE

Benzol, C. P. ....gal.	.24 1/2	—	.26
(90 p.c.) ....gal.	.28 1/4	—	.30 1/4
Creosylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. gal.	1.05	—	1.10
50 p.c. ....lb.	.75	—	.85
25 p.c. ....lb.	.40	—	.45
Creosol, U. S. P. ....lb.	.20	—	.24
Creosote oil, 25 p.c. ....gal.	.39	—	.44
Dip oil, 20 p.c. ....gal.	.29	—	.30
Naphthalene, balls ....lb.	.10 1/2	—	.10 1/2
Flake ....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Phenol ....lb.	.44 1/4	—	.45
Pitch, various grades ....ton	10.00	—	20.00
Solvent naphtha, water whitegal.	.17	—	.22
Crude heavy ....gal.	.14	—	.16
*Toluol, pure ....gal.	1.50	—	1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c. ....gal.	1.30	—	1.55
Xylol, pure water white....gal.	.45	—	.45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzole ....lb.	3.10	—	3.25
*Acid Benzoic Crude....lb.	Nominal	—	—
Acid H ....lb.	2.85	—	3.00
Acid Metanilic ....lb.	—	—	—
Acid Naphthionic, Crude....lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Refined ....lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude....lb.	.31	—	.33
Refined ....lb.	.42	—	.44
p-Amidophenol Base ....lb.	3.80	—	4.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride lb.	4.15	—	4.50
*Aminozobenzene ....lb.	27 1/2	—	29 1/4
Aniline Oil, drums extra....lb.	.40	—	.42
Aniline Salts ....lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Aniline for red ....lb.	Nominal	—	—
*Anthracene (88 p.c.) ....lb.	3.75	—	5.10
Benzaldehyde ....lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Benzidine Base ....lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Benzidine Sulphate ....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Benzonate of Soda ....lb.	2.95	—	3.05
Benzylchloride ....lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Diamedophenol ....lb.	7.50	—	8.00
o-Dianisidine ....lb.	—	—	—
Dichlorobenzol ....lb.	.35	—	.40
o-Dichlorobenzol ....lb.	.15	—	.16
p-Dichlorobenzol ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Diethylaniline ....lb.	4.40	—	4.60
Dimethylaniline ....lb.	.76	—	.80
Dinitrobenzylol ....lb.	.34 1/4	—	.36
m-Dinitrobenzene ....lb.	.45	—	.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene ....lb.	.50	—	.56
Dinitrochlorobenzol ....lb.	.39 1/4	—	.40 1/4
Dinitrochlorobenzol ....lb.	.44	—	.45
Dinitrophenol ....lb.	.55	—	.58
*Dinitrophenol ....lb.	.60	—	.62
Diphenylamine ....lb.	.90	—	1.05
Dioxynaphthalene ....lb.	—	—	—
"C" Salt ....lb.	.85	—	1.00
Hydrobenzene ....lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Induline ....lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Methylanthraquinone ....lb.	—	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol ....lb.	.48	—	.53
Mononitrobenzylol ....lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Naphthalenediamine ....lb.	—	—	—
a-Naphthol ....lb.	1.65	—	1.75
b-Naphthol, Technical ....lb.	.60	—	.70
Sublimed ....lb.	.85	—	.95
a-Naphthylamine ....lb.	.60 1/4	—	.61
b-Naphthylamine ....lb.	1.65	—	1.70
p-Nitranilin ....lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Nitrobenzene ....lb.	.20	—	.22
o-Nitrochlorobenzol ....lb.	.50	—	.56
Nitronaphthalene ....lb.	.44	—	.45
p-Nitrophenol ....lb.	1.65	—	1.85
p-Nitrotoluid ....lb.	1.55	—	1.70

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Nitrotoluenol.....lb.	.58	— .65
m-Nitrotoluenol.....lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine.....lb.	3.00	— 3.40
p-Phenylenediamine.....lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Phthalic Anhydride.....lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Pseudo-Cumol.....lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U. S. P.....lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Resorcin, Technical.....lb.	5.75	— 7.25
Tetranitromethylamine.....lb.	—	— 2.50
Toluidin.....lb.	2.55	— 2.75
m-Toluidine.....lb.	1.05	— 1.15
p-Toluidine.....lb.	2.05	— 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine.....lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure.....gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.....gal.	.35	— .40

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black.....lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue.....lb.	2.75	— 4.00
Acid Brown.....lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Acid Fuchsin.....lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Acid Orange.....lb.	.30	— .50
Acid Orange II.....lb.	.40	— .75
Acid Orange III.....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red.....lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Acid Scarlet.....lb.	.90	— 1.20
Acid Violet 10 B.....lb.	7.25	— 8.75
Alpine Yellow.....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Alizarin Blue, bright.....lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium.....lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.....lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange.....lb.	6.30	— 8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste.....lb.	9.00	— 11.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic.....lb.	8.00	— 12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported.....lb.	14.00	— 15.00
Alpine Red.....lb.	6.75	— 8.25
Azo Carmine.....lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Azo Yellow.....lb.	1.70	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade.....lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O. Dom.....lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Double O. Imp.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Benzo Purpurine 10 B.....lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Benzo Purpurine 4 B.....lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Bismarck Brown Y.....lb.	.80	— .90
Bismarck Brown R.....lb.	.95	— 1.10
Chrome Black, Dom.....lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.....lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chrome Green, Dom.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Chrysoidine R.....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y.....lb.	.85	— 1.20
Chrysophine, Domestic.....lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Chrysophine, Imported.....lb.	11.00	— 12.50
Congo Red.....lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Cystal Violet.....lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.....lb.	9.25	— 13.00
Direct Black.....lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Direct Blue.....lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Direct Sky Blue.....lb.	2.50	— 6.00
Direct Brown.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Direct Bordeaux.....lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Fast Red.....lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Direct Yellow.....lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow.....lb.	3.85	— 2.90
Direct Violet.....lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Emerald Green Crystals.....lb.	18.50	— 20.00
Erythrosine.....lb.	11.00	— 13.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.....lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.....lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Pur Black, extra.....lb.	2.40	— 3.10
Pur Brown B.....lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.....lb.	8.50	— 10.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.....lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Germine.....lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Green Crystals, Brilliant.....lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.....lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.....lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste.....lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline.....lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic.....lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported.....lb.	11.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals.....lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered.....lb.	4.75	— 5.75
Medium Yellow.....lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Medium Green.....lb.	3.00	— 6.50
Methylene Blue, tech.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Methyl Violet.....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Naphthol Green.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, apts. sol.....lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue.....lb.	.75	— 1.05
Jet.....lb.	.80	— 1.00
Naphthylamine Red.....lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black.....lb.	.85	— 1.20
Oil Orange.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow.....lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.....lb.	1.00	— 1.25

* Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORKAniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Oxamine Violet.....lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.....lb.	20.00	— 23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic.....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Ponceau.....lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Prinuline, Dom.....lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.....lb.	75.00	— 85.00
Scarlet 2R.....lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Sulphur Blue, Dom.....lb.	2.15	— 2.75
Soluble Blue, Imp.....lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Sulphur Black.....lb.	.40	— .65
Sulphur Black E.S. standard.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.....lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.....lb.	1.50	— 2.15
Sulphur Blue-Black.....lb.	3.10	— 3.65
Sulphur Brown.....lb.	.12	— .50
Sulphur Green.....lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Sulphur, Navy Blue.....lb.	1.40	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow.....lb.	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic.....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Tartrazine, Imported.....lb.	.85	— 1.10
Uranine, Domestic.....lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.....lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.....lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.....lb.	9.50	— 11.00
Victoria Green.....lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Red.....lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow.....lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool.....lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine.....lb.	.31%	— .33%
Seed.....lb.	.10%	— .10%
Carmine No. 40.....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal.....lb.	.62	— .78
Gambier, see tanning.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Indigo, Bengal.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Oudes.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madras.....lb.	.28%	— .29%
Madder, Dutch.....lb.	.33%	— .34%
Nagalla, blue Aleppo.....lb.	—	—
Chinese.....lb.	—	—
Persian Berries.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.....lb.	—	—
Sumac, see tanning.....lb.	—	—
*China.....lb.	.09	— .10%
Turmeric, Madras.....lb.	.11%	— .12%
*Alepey.....lb.	—	—
Pubna.....lb.	.10%	— .11%

DYEWOODS

Barwood.....lb.	.17	— .20
Camwood, chips.....ton	41.00	— 55.00
Fustic, sticks.....lb.	.03%	— .05%
Chips.....lb.	.09	— .10
Hypernic, chips.....lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks.....ton	45.00	— 49.00
Chips.....lb.	.03%	— .05%
Quercitron, see tanning.....lb.	—	—
Red Saunders, chips.....lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double.....lb.	.15%	— .17%
Triple.....lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated.....lb.	.22	— .29
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.....lb.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes.....lb.	.22%	— .25%
Liquid.....lb.	.14	— .14%
Tablet.....lb.	.13%	— .14
Cudbear, French.....lb.	—	—
*English.....lb.	—	—
*Concentrated.....lb.	—	—
Flavine.....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid.....lb.	.28	— .29
Liquid, 51 deg.....lb.	.13%	— .14%
Gall.....lb.	.25	— .30
Hematin Extract.....lb.	.10	— .12%
Crystals.....lb.	.20	— .21%
Hypernic, liquid.....lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton.....lb.	.50	— .54
For wool.....lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure.....lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid.....lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals.....lb.	.21	— .26
51 deg. Twaddle.....lb.	.09%	— .10%
Contract.....lb.	.09	— .09%
Osage Orange.....lb.	—	—
Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .25
Paste.....lb.	.06	— .12

* Nominal.

Persian Berries.....lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron, 51 deg. lia.....lb.	.07	— .07%
Sumac, see tanning.....lb.	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Blood, imported.....lb.	.90	— .95
Domestic.....lb.	.65	— .70
Prussian Blue.....lb.	.80	— .50
Soluble.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil.....lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....lb.	.15	— .16%

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla.....ton	140.00	— 150.00
Divi Divi.....ton	77.00	— 78.50
Hemlock Bark.....ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.....ton	60.00	— 62.00
Bark, S. A.....ton	45.00	— 50.00
*Myrobalans.....ton	63.50	— 65.00
Oak Bark.....ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground.....ton	—	— 17.50
Quercitron Bark rough.....ton	12.50	— 14.00
Ground.....ton	26.00	— 27.50
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.....ton	97.00	— 100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.....ton	59.50	— 64.50
Valonia Cups.....ton	—	—
Beard.....ton	—	—
Wattle Bark.....ton	62.00	— 64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.02%	— .03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. lb.....lb.	.03	— .03%
Crystals, ordinary.....lb.	—	—
Clarified.....lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.16%	— .17
Common.....lb.	.24%	— .25%
Cubes, Singapore.....lb.	.34%	— .35%
Cubes, Java.....lb.	.18%	— .19%
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.03%	— .04%
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.03	— .03%
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids.....lb.	.01%	— .02%
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan lb.....lb.	Nominal	—
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.11	— .12
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan lb.....lb.	.03%	— .04%
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. lb.....lb.	.06%	— .07
35 p.c. tan, untreated.....lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.....lb.	.07	— .07%
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary lb.....lb.	.13%	— .16
Clarified.....lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids.....lb.	.01	— .01%
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.07	— .10%
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.....lb.	Nominal	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland.....gal.	1.30	— 1.34
*Domestic, prime.....gal.	—	—
Liver, Newfoundland.....bbl.	90.00	— 92.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	140.00	— 145.00
Degras, American.....lb.	.24	— .25
English.....lb.	.24	— .25
German.....lb.	—	—
Neutral.....lb.	.26	— .29
Horse.....lb.	.17	— .18
No. 2.....gal.	1.37	— 1.49
Lard, prime winter.....gal.	2.24	— 2.25
Off prime.....gal.	1.69	— 1.74
Extra, No. 1.....gal.	1.50	— 1.54
No. 1.....gal.	1.41	— 1.43
No. 2.....gal.	1.41	— 1.43
Menhaden, Light strained.....gal.	1.22	— 1.24
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	1.24	— 1.26
White, bleached, winter.....gal.	1.29	— 1.31
*Northern, crude.....gal.	—	—
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant.....gal.	.99	— 1.00
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	3.44	— 3.46
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	2.99	— 3.01
40 deg., cold test.....gal.	2.94	— 2.96
Dark.....gal.	1.49	— 1.51
Prime.....gal.	1.94	— 1.96
Oleo Oil.....lb.	.22	— .24
*Porpoise, body.....gal.	—	—
*Jaw.....gal.	—	— 20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid).....lb.	.16	— .16%
Saponified.....lb.	.16%	— .17%
*Sod Oil.....lb.	—	—

* Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Sperm bleached winter		
38 deg., cold test	gal.	— 2.22
45 deg., cold test	gal.	— 2.17
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	— 2.19
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.21 — .22
Double pressed	lb.	.22 — .23
*Triple pressed	lb.	.24 — .26
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.57 — 1.59
*Prime	gal.	1.52 — 1.53
*Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.14 — 1.19
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.24 — 1.29

VEGETABLE OILS

Almond, sweet	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.32 — .40
Cases	lb.	.34 — .42
*No. 3	lb.	.30 — .33
Cocanoot, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17 — .18
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .19
Tanks	lb.	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .18
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	21.47 — 21.67
Crude, bbls.	lb.	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .18
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	— 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21 — 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
*White	lb.	—
*Winter yellow	lb.	—
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	— 1.84
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.84 — 1.86
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.86 — 1.88
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. less	gal.	1.88 — 1.90
*Olive, denatured	gal.	4.20 — 4.40
*Foots	lb.	.42 — 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—
Benin	lb.	—
*Niger	lb.	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18 — .18 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Imported	lb.	—
Peach Kernel	lb.	.40 — 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.20 — .21
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 1.38
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	—
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbls.	gal.	1.70 — 1.80
*Blown	gal.	1.75 — 1.80
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—
Second	gal.	.42 — .45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—
*Imported	gal.	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .18 $\frac{3}{4}$
*Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	—
Commercial	lb.	—

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity		
25-30 cold test	gal.	22 — 24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 24
Summer	gal.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 24
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45 — .48
Dark, filtered	gal.	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .42
Extra cold test	gal.	.61 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .64
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.27 — .31
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	— .50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	— .35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.85 — .90
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40 — .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36 — .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.35 — .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40 — .42
No. 200	gal.	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .39 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 100	gal.	.35 — .36
No. 110	gal.	.33 — .34

*Nominal.

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.

WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carlots ex-dock)		
*Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	.61	— .62
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. ....	.56	— .58
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls. ....	.52	— .54
*Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	5.30 — 5.40
*Rosin, com., to g'd.	80-bbl.	11.75 — 11.80
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.	13.00	— 14.00

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.81 — .82
Diamond "I"	lb.	—
V. S. O.	lb.	.81 — .82
Fine Orange	lb.	.70 — .71
Second Orange	lb.	.67 — .68
T. N.	lb.	.66 — .66
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.65 — .66
Button	lb.	.77 — .78
Regular, bleached	lb.	.65 — .66
Bone, dry	lb.	.75 — .76

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas, f. o. b. New Orleans	—	— 53.50
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	47.50
Columbia	—	48.50
New Orleans	ton	47.00 — 49.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00 — 40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00 — 42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	50.00 —
Linseed Meal	short ton	50.00 —

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.12 — .12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caracas	lb.	.12 — .13
Hayti	lb.	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Maracaibo	lb.	.22 — .23
Trinidad	lb.	.12 — .12 $\frac{1}{2}$

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum, Globe, per -00 lbs.	7.50	— 8.25
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.19 — .20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Starch Corn	lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .06
Pearl, Globe	lb.	.06 — .06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .14
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.14 — .15

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar. Fed. Was	
	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral no	
Powdered	7.65 7.65 7.65 7.65 7.65	
XXXX	7.70 7.70 7.70 7.70 7.70	
Confectioners A	7.40 7.40 7.40 — 7.40	
Standard Gran.	7.55 7.55 7.55 7.55 7.55	
*Nominal.		

*Prices fixed by Government.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills. gal.	.99	— 1.00
Light, strained	gal.	1.22 — 1.24
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.23 — 1.25
White, bleached, winter. gal.	1.29	— 1.31
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.44 — 3.46
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.99 — 3.01
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.94 — 2.96
Dark	gal.	1.49 — 1.51
Prime	gal.	1.94 — 1.96
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16 — .16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saponified	lb.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.21 — .22
Double pressed	lb.	.22 — .23

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.32 — .40
*No. 3	lb.	.30 — .33
Cocanoot, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	—
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .19
Tanks	lb.	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .18
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .18
Refined, barrels	21.47	— 21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills in tanks	—	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21 — 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
*White	gal.	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	—
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	— 1.84
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.84 — 1.86
*Olive, denatured	gal.	4.20 — 4.40
Foots	lb.	.42 — 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	— .45
*Niger	lb.	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18 — .18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peanut, edible	lb.	.20 — .21
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 1.38
*Pine, white steam	gal.	—
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .18 $\frac{3}{4}$

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.17 — .17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow	lb.	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .16
House	lb.	— .15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown	lb.	.15 — .15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard, City	lb.	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .25
Compound	lb.	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stearine, lard	lb.	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oleo	lb.	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tallow, edible	lb.	.17 — .18 $\frac{1}{2}$
City prime	lb.	.17 — .18
Choice Country	lb.	.18 — .19

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .18 $\frac{3}{4}$
City Fancy	lb.	.18 — .18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prime Packers	lb.	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .17 $\frac{3}{4}$
"A" White	lb.	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .17 $\frac{3}{4}$
"B" White	lb.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .17
Yellow	lb.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown	lb.	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .15
Bone	lb.	.13 — .13 $\frac{1}{2}$
House	lb.	.15 — .15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lard, city steam	lb.	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .25 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Nominal.

†Buyers' Tanks

GOVERNMENT BUYS ENTIRE OUTPUT

The Sloss-Sheffield Company, of Birmingham, Ala., has closed a contract with the government for the chemical output of the \$5,000,000 by-product plant it will erect in the Birmingham district. The plant will consist of 120 ovens and various distillation plants. Being under government auspices, there will be no difficulty in assembling materials.

Warning that all business firms in the United States should strike from their mailing lists names that have been placed upon the enemy trading list, has been given out by the Post Office Department at the request of the censorship board.

NEW MEXICAN OIL WELL

A large quantity of oil was added to the available production of the Gulf coast region of Mexico by the bringing in of a well of 110,000 barrels capacity by the Tepetate Oil Company. This company is owned by American interests. This well is the shallowest in the district, having a depth of only 1875 feet.

The Union Carbide & Carbon Co. is planning to issue in the month of October 100,000 shares of new stock at \$25 a share. It is also stated that about Jan. 1, it is planned to issue at \$25 a share, another 100,000 shares. The company's present capital is 1,000,000 shares of no par value.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from July 20 to July 27—Exports for month of May.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACID—
8,000 pounds tartaric
4,200 pounds tartaric

ARGOLS—
8,196 pounds

BALSAMS—
700 pounds Peru
300 pounds Peru

BARKS—
5,444 pounds cinchona

BAY RUM—
1,500 gallons Porto Rico
720 gallons Porto Rico

BEANS—
3,677 pounds vanilla
14,627 pounds castor
1,152 pounds castor

COPRA—
159,700 pounds
100,500 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
5 tons mangrove
2,379 pounds natural indigo
1,500 pounds orchil liquor

DYE WOODS—
223 tons

HERBS
3,100 pounds various
1,500 pounds various
1,500 pounds various
4,700 pounds various

LIME CITRATE—
158,000 pounds
90,100 pounds
7,200 pounds

OILS—
650,180 pounds coconut
1,594,324 pounds coconut

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
32,152 pounds

POTASSIUM SALTS—
1,700 pounds various

ROOTS—
94,180 pounds licorice
632,200 pounds licorice
14,278 pounds licorice
218,500 pounds licorice
13,200 pounds licorice

SEEDS—
5,200 pounds anise

SHELLAC—
239,604 pounds

SPICES—
44,800 pounds pepper
33,200 pounds pepper
900 pounds nutmegs
32,250 pounds nutmegs
17,625 pounds nutmegs
40,000 pounds nutmegs
43,750 pounds nutmegs

TARTAR CRUDE
55,400 pounds

WAX—
1,109 pounds bees
2,081 pounds bees
89,371 pounds bees

Exports

ACID CARBOLIC—
726 pounds, Argentina
380 pounds, Cuba

ACID NITRIC—
2,762 pounds, Cuba

ACID SULPHURIC—
59,182 pounds, British Guiana
24,700 pounds, Colombia
182 pounds, Brazil
22 pounds, Argentina
20,074 pounds, Jamaica

ALCOHOL—
551 gallons, Bermuda
35 gallons, Honduras
265 gallons, Mexico

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
2,000 pounds Trinidad
5,000 pounds, Colombia
5,300 pounds, Australia

COPPER SULPHATE—
3,150 pounds, Newfoundland
1,043 pounds, Venezuela

GLYCERIN—
100 pounds, British Guiana
303 pounds, Colombia
100 pounds, Bolivia
150 pounds, Argentina

LIME CHLORIDE—
290 pounds, Panama
150 pounds, Australia

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
127,160 pounds, Portugal
117,927 pounds, Mexico
43,443 pounds, Brazil
85,700 pounds, Peru

PEPPERMINT OIL—
10 pounds, Newfoundland

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
55 pounds, Colombia

SODA ASH—
39,860 pounds, Peru
50,700 pounds, Colombia
388,900 pounds, Argentina

SODA CAUSTIC—
133 pounds, Uruguay
44,966 pounds, Peru

SODA, SAL—
1,875 pounds, Chile
300 pounds, Venezuela
475 pounds, San Domingo
375 pounds, Hayti
375 pounds, French West Indies

SODIUM SILICATE—
2,400 pounds, Venezuela

SPONGES—
8 pounds, Panama
50 pounds, Mexico
2 pounds, San Domingo

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
50 tons, British East Africa
4 tons, British West Africa

ZINC OXIDE—
12,950 pounds, Venezuela
5,750 pounds, Peru
4,210 pounds, Colombia
9,400 pounds, Bolivia

Unstable Condition of the Vanilla Market

Values in the vanilla market are at present in an unstable and highly speculative condition, according to Christian Beilstein, vice-president of the Dodge & Olcott Company, who recently addressed the manufacturers of flavoring extracts at their annual convention.

As stated by him, the war in its earlier stages had little effect on vanilla since the countries of production were far away from the scene of conflict and transportation troubles had not begun. The undiminished output of the Islands of the Indian Ocean as against the greatly curtailed consumption in Europe did not result in such a speedy annihilation of values as might have been expected, while the destruction of the greater part of the Mexican crop by a disastrous storm in 1915 helped keep the tendency toward demoralization in check. The Mexican crop before the disaster averaged something like 350,000 pounds all told, but the storm left only about 100,000 pounds for that year. As the new vines will not reach maturity until three years old, the damage is still far from completely repaired and the coming crop is estimated at 180,000 to 200,000 pounds. Under normal conditions there would doubtless have been a heavy advance in the value of Mexicans on account of the diminished supply, but in point of fact the Bourbon situation in conjunction with the favorable condition of Mexican Exchange actually brought about a lower price level here even for the Mexican product and it was not until last winter that the market responded to the actual state of supply and demand with a gradual rise.

The Bourbon vanilla position has naturally developed into a speculative one, according to Mr. Beilstein. Values failed to reach the low extremes many had expected, because of transportation difficulties and the sustained buying support which the market, as it approached \$2.00 per pound, received from those who recognized the intrinsic cheapness of the article.

The Tahiti bean, which formerly sought its outlet in Europe but in recent years has made gains in favor here, shared with the two higher types most of the difficulties of war time traffic. With the European demand practically eliminated there was heavy accumulation in the islands and the slump which carried the price below \$1.00 was inevitable. The market reacted well, however, and has recently been sustained on much higher levels. The situation is highly speculative and like all commodities which have been depressed by the war, it must swing strongly upward when the end of the world struggle once becomes even dimly discernible.

Turning briefly to one or two synthetic products closely related to vanilla, it is seen that vanillin was selling at 30c per ounce before the war began; clove spice its chief raw material was worth from 12c to 14c, while potash, which was used very extensively as an oxidizing agent in the manufacturing process, was in unlimited supply and cheap. To-day cloves are quoted high in the forties, potash after having reached famine prices has had to be abandoned entirely, which shows that vanillin at the present price of 80c has not had anything like the advance to which it would seem to be entitled.

Patents and Trade Marks

PATENTS

Granted June 11, 1918

- 1,268,849—Lewis A. Jeffs, Salt Lake City, Utah. Process for making alloys of phosphorus.
- 1,268,899—George Wade, Longport, England. Stopping device for bottles and the like.
- 1,268,920—Paul Bots, Basel, Switzerland, assignor to Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Box for holding ampullae, phials, and the like.
- 1,268,936—Lewis O. Culver, Fortyfort, Pa., assignor of one-third to George W. Culver. Bottle-stopper.
- 1,268,947—Clarence T. Fell, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Funnel.
- 1,269,054—Farley Granger Clark and Alexander Thomas Stuart, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, assignors to The Toronto Power Company, Limited. Process for chemically extracting pure metals from their ores at a temperature lower than the fusing-point of the metals to be extracted.
- 1,269,078—Edward H. Hamilton, Trail, British Columbia, Canada, assignor to The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Electrolytic tank for electro-chemical reactions.
- 1,269,080—Takakazu Hayashi and Emejiro Emura, Tokyo, Japan, assignors of fifty one-hundredths to Kwanto Sanso Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan. Process of treating phosphoric acid to be used as a clarifier.
- 1,269,141—Ray Hill White, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to Norton Company, Worcester, Mass. Producing crystalline alumina.
- 1,269,170—Herbert W. Faulkner, Ryan, Cal., assignor to Pacific Coast Borax Company, Reno, Nevada. Method of separating borates from their gangue.
- 1,269,313—Andrew J. Russell and Erwin Van Allen, New York, N. Y. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,269,439—Roy Linden Hill, Chester, Pa., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Process of producing aromatic hydro-carbons.
- 1,269,456—Perry W. Kerr, Seattle, Wash. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,269,474—James Macdonald, New York, N. Y. Powder-container.

TRADE-MARKS

Published June 11, 1918

- 108,315—John C. Sparks, New York, N. Y. Dyes.
- 108,671—Leo Lichtman, New York, N. Y. Hair tonic, curative for dandruff, and restorative for falling hair.
- 109,139—Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone Ancienement Gilliard, P. Monnet et Cartier, Paris, France. A derivative of antipyrin used as an antipyretic or antineuralgic.
- 109,894—Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. A digestive tablet.
- 110,255—Myron L. McMillan, Clarkston, Wash. Medicine for the treatment of chronic stomach trouble, change of life and menstrual disorders.
- 110,380—McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, N. Y. Cod-liver oil.
- 110,432—Edward Glass, Troy, N. Y. Rochelle Salt.
- 110,501, 110,502—Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Coal-tar colors.
- 110,505—Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Pharmaceutical products to be used as anesthetics, hypnotics, narcotics, and sedatives.
- 110,507—Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Pharmaceutical products to be used as anesthetics, hypnotics, narcotics, sedatives, analgesics, and antipyretics.
- 110,759—Sheffield Pharmacal Co., Chicago, Ill. A depilatory used for the removal of superfluous hair.
- 110,789—Schwarz & Son, Newark, N. J. Cough-drops.
- 110,801—Central Manufacturing Company, Inc., Iowa City, Iowa. Compound toilet cream of fresh lemons.

The National Carbon Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the preferred stock and \$1 a share on the common, both payable August 1.

R. M. Hollingswood Company, Camden, N. J., manufacturer of oils, soap and kindred specialties, has filed plans for the construction of an addition to its works at Ninth and Markets streets.

The Hudson Chemical Company, Hoboken, N. J., has filed notice of organization to operate a chemical works at 89 Monroe Street, Hoboken. Charles Katzenberger, 601 Ferry Street, heads the company.

Treasury Decisions

Board of General Appraisers

No. 42343.—Protest 787389 of Wilfred Schade Forwarding Co. (St. Louis).

Tuscan Red—Lakes.—Merchandise described on the invoice as "Tuscan red" and classified as lakes at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 63, tariff act of 1913, is claimed dutiable under various other paragraphs.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A.—The testimony failed to substantiate any of the claims made by the importers. The merchandise was found to be similar to that covered by Abstract 4063 and held properly classified under paragraph 63.

Drawback

Morphine hydrochloride.—Manufactured by Merck & Co., of New York, N. Y., from imported morphine sulphate.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated June 25, 1918, showing, in the case of each lot of morphine hydrochloride manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity and identity of morphine sulphate used, the quantity of morphine hydrochloride obtained, the quantity of impure alkaloids remaining on completion of the lot, and the quantity of waste resulting. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry.

The quantity of imported morphine sulphate which may be taken as a basis for liquidation shall not exceed the net quantity used in the manufacture of the exported morphine hydrochloride after deducting the quantity of imported material represented by the impure alkaloid contained in the residue.

Rate effective on and after April 3, 1918.

Internal Revenue Decision

In view of the many unexplained losses of alcohol occurring during its transportation to denaturing bonded warehouses by means of tank cars, each tank or tank car used in transporting such alcohol must be secured with seal locks as provided in article 28, regulations 30, revised October 12, 1917, and at all points where such locks can be used.

All vents or removable portions of the car not so locked must be securely wired and sealed by the gauger under whose supervision the car is filled. Seals for this purpose will be similar to those now used in the Customs Service, known as the "Tyden" seal (T. D. 2368), and will in all cases be furnished by the carrier.

No allowance for alleged losses in transit will be made where, upon the arrival of the car at the designated warehouse, the locks or seals herein required to be used are not found intact, unless it can be satisfactorily explained that the removal or injury to the locks or seals was due to some definitely determined accident.

New Incorporations

Union Dye and Chemical Corp., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. S. Armstrong, C. W. Holloway, H. H. Pierce, 49 Wall street, New York City.

Nitrated Chemicals Co., Kingston, N. Y., capital \$50,000. E. Metzger, D. Burgevin, J. M. Fowler, Kingston, N. Y.

Progressive Mercery and Dyeing Corp., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. A. I. Gordon, G. Goldin, C. R. Schindler, 730 Riverside Drive, N. Y.

Inter-Allied Trading Co., Manhattan, capital \$6,000. Chemicals. W. L. Berk, M. M. Hardie, C. E. Young, 99 John street, New York City.

Chemical Products of America, Dover, Del., capital \$1,100,000. John J. Johnson, Thomas G. Deigan, E. E. Miller.

Chlorine Remedy Co., Manhattan, capital \$90,000. W. A. Smith, F. H. Pettitmaire, W. J. Glendenning, 109 West 54th street, New York City.

Lafayette Drug & Chemical Mfg. Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. E. Crawford, E. C. Davidson, L. Nelson, 501 West 171st street, New York City.

Stuyvesant Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. M. C. Bender, W. J. Fallon, W. N. C. Marsh, 2 Rector street, New York City.

The Peterson Ointment Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$100,000. To manufacture and sell all kinds of pharmaceutical materials. J. H. Peterson, S. C. Peterson and A. S. Loepere.

Authorizations—International Coal Products Corp., Virginia, minimum capital \$1,000. Representative N. W. Roberts, 24 Broad street, New York City.

John Tablet Co., Delaware, capital \$50,000. Pharmaceutical preparations. Representative, R. L. Davis, 1,123 Broadway, New York City.

The Chemical Construction Company, Charlotte, N. C., has completed plans for the construction of a new chemical works for the Oliver Quartz Company. The structure will be one-story, about 100 x 100 feet, and located on East Palmer Street.

Drugs and Chemicals

Headquarters for

Acetone
Amyl Acetate
Barium Peroxide 88-929
Barium Chloride
Barium Nitrate
Blanc Fixe
Citric, Cresylic Acids
Stearic, Tartaric Acids
Carbon Tetrachloride
Formaldehyde
Gum Arabic
Japanese Camphor
Menthol
Cod Liver Oil
Gum Tragacanth
Mineral Oil
Myrbane Oil
Olive Oil
Spermacetti
Japan Wax
Certified Food Colors
Essential Oils
Powdered Rice Starch
Calomel Howard's English
Chalk, English Precipitated
Pure Beeswax, Yellow and bleached

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and
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